

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

THE 7th of last Month Ali Bey, being arrived with his Army near Cairo, amounting to 13,000 Men, was attacked by Mehemet Aboudaah, when the Army of Ali Bey was all cut to Pieces except about 500 Men, and himself made Prisoner, after receiving several Wounds, as were three Beys attached to his Party. Ali Bey was immediately sent to Cairo, at which Place the Divan being called, he threw himself at the Feet of Aboudaah, and begged his Life. Aboudaah told him he should not hurt him, but that his Fate depended on the Grand Seignor. In the vanquished Army there were 400 Russians and Albanians (or Greeks) all of whom were killed, except about twenty, who are made Prisoners.

SMYRNA, May 18. We received Advice, the 6th of this Month, that Count Orlov had put to Sea with three Frigates, and that the whole Russian Fleet was preparing to sail; that their Sick were carried on Board, and that they were taking in such a Quantity of Bread and Biscuit as made it conjectured they were going on a long Voyage.

PARIS, July 9. The whole Village of Erpy, in the Jurisdiction of Rheims, with the Church, Parsonage House, &c. is burnt down; a Woman, and three Children, perished in the Flames. Three Hundred and seventeen Inhabitants, without Bread, without Shelter, and nearly without Garments, are now wandering in the Midst of the Ashes of their old Habitations. The Intendant of the Province, being informed of their Calamity, hath ordered Bread and Rice to be distributed amongst them, and Barracks for their Refuge to be erected as soon as possible.

WARSAW, June 26. According to Letters from Moldavia, of the 24th of this Month, the Russian grand Army, commanded by Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, was on the Point of passing the Danube; it consists of between 80 and 90,000 Men. The Army of Prince Dugorucki, which has hitherto remained in the Ukraine and New Servia, is already assembled, to be ready to march, on the first Notice, to defend Crimea against the Enterprizes which the Turks might form against that Peninsula; Part of that Army is also destined to besiege Ochakov.

VIENNA, June 26. They write from Temeswar, that they were positively informed that Field Marshal Count de Romanzow was actually on the other Side of the Danube; that a Bathaw had assured that the Grand Visir had assembled all the Troops of the neighbouring Provinces about his Camp, the Situation of which was extremely advantageous; and that as the two Armies had drawn pretty near each other, a general Engagement was hourly expected; that the Bathaw farther said, that with 2000 Men he had a few Days before come to Blows on the north Side of the Danube, under Orfova, with a Body of Russians, which he had routed, and taken the Commander and seven other Officers Prisoners.

PETERSBURG, June 22. The Court has received from the Field Marshal Count de Romanzow a Continuation of the Journal of the military Operations, as far as the 24th of May. It appears by this Journal, that besides the Prisoners taken by Colonel Klitscha, several Turkish Families, in Number 3336 Persons of both Sexes, have put themselves under the Protection of Russia, and that a still greater Number of Christians has followed their Example. The Marshal has made them pass the Danube, and has not only left them all their Effects, but has also assigned them Habitations on this Side of that River, in the conquered Places. The Journal then gives an Account of the Expedition of Major General Suworow at Turtukay, with a Detail of every Thing that preceded and followed thereupon. By that Expedition, General Count de Solikow has found Means to cut off all Communication between Siliatia and Ruitshchuck with the Danube; and Major General Suworow avails himself of the Facility which this Expedition has procured him of sending Detachments on the other Side of the Danube, by the Mouth of the Argis.

From the VISTULA, July 1. The Situation of Dantzick becomes daily more critical, and People begin to fear that the Mediation of Russia will prove more hurtful than advantageous to it. The Sieur Reichard has just given the *Ultimatum* of the King of Prussia, by which that City is to acknowledge the Sovereignty of that Prince over the Port of Dantzick; and Count Golowkin has at the same Time delivered a Note to the Magistrate, in which he declares that this Acknowledgment must be the Basis of the Negotiation with which he is charged. Whilst this grand Affair remains undetermined, the Commerce of Dantzick suffers greatly by the Changes that are introduced; for the Importation of Wool from the Countries acquired by the Court of Berlin is prohibited, and none is suffered to be imported but from Poland. The Rumour of an approaching Revolution in Courland begins to subside, especially since it is known that the Empress of Russia consents to the Marriage which the reigning Duke proposes to contract with a Princess of Germany. We hear that his Choice is fallen on the Princess Christina of Mecklenburg Strzelitz, eldest Sister of the Queen of England.

AMSTERDAM, July 15. Letters from Hamburg, of the 9th of this Month, advise that the Affair between the Courts of Petersburg and Copenhagen concerning Holstein is entirely settled and ratified; that Denmark is to enjoy great Advantages in that Dutchy, but that Crown is to furnish Russia with several Ships of War: they add, that a perfect Harmony reigns among the northern Powers.

LONDON, July 1.

WE are assured that the City of London has come to a Resolution (if it be found practicable) to make a navigable Canal from the River Lea to Middle Moorfields, and from thence to Marybone, and that Orders were on Saturday given to an eminent Surveyor to take an immediate Survey of the Land for that Purpose.

Two very eminent Artists are at this Time employed in drawing Views about Portsmouth, and of the Isle of Wight, by Order of his Majesty, in Order to furnish a new Picture Gallery, which is now building at Kew Palace.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 30.

"When the King was walking round the Ramparts of this Garrison, he expressed a Desire to go down the High Street, but was persuaded from it by Lord Robert Bertie, who told him that there was too great a Crowd of People about him, and that besides neither his Carriage or Guards were at Hand. His Majesty replied, 'What Need have I of Guards, whilst so many of my faithful Subjects are round me?' His Majesty's great Condescension and Behaviour during his Stay amongst us has entirely won the Hearts of his Subjects here, and he must from the Tour experience in some Degree what it is to reign over a brave and free People. The Company went away perfectly satisfied; no Complaints of Imposition or Extortion. In Fact, there was no just Cause; for, in general, both Lodgings and Provisions were plenty, good, and moderate. We have no Doubt of his Majesty's paying us future Visits; for he said, in the Hearing of many, that it exceeded his Coronation, that he never before knew what Pleasure was, that he did not know how to leave Portsmouth, and when he came next he would have no Guards; and expressed himself with perfect Rapture on several Occasions. He upon your Bill of Rights and constitutional Societies, as they are called; they have poisoned the Minds of Thousands of his Majesty's honest, well meaning, but deluded Subjects. The Expense of the King's Journey is found to be much under what was imagined; and although above 535 Guns have been fired from every one of the twenty Gun Ships, and six Rounds from every Gun in the Garrison, besides occasional Salutes, yet it is observed that the Powder used was all so much damaged as not to be fit for real Service without milling, the Saltpetre being chiefly evaporated."

July 5. Saturday, at Noon, there was a numerous and respectable Appearance of the Livery, in Common Hall assembled, for the Purpose of electing a Sheriff for this City and County of Middlesex for the ensuing Year, in the Room of Alderman Plover, who resigned that Office by paying his Fine. About one o'Clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by Aldermen Wilkes, Bull, Thomas, Sir Watkin Lewes, Sheriff, and the City Officers, attended the Hufings; when the Business of the Day being opened by the Common Crier, the Recorder came forward and addressed the Livery to the following Purport: "He acquainted them, first, of the Occasion of calling them together; and then observed, that as he had explained to them (as was the Duty of his Office) on the last Common Hall, the Importance and great Trust with which a Sheriff was invested, he thought it unnecessary to repeat the same then, particularly as the Livery had, by their Conduct, given Proofs of their Knowledge in the great Rights with which they were intrusted." The Lord Mayor and Aldermen (as usual) then retired, when the Common Serjeant put up the several Aldermen below the Chair, with those who have been drank to, together with WILLIAM LEE, Esq; Citizen and Haberdasher; when, after being severally nominated by the Common Crier, the Show of Hands appeared much in Favour of Mr. LEE, which was immediately confirmed as such by Sir Watkin Lewes. Sir Watkin having reported the Election to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, they all returned together on the Hufings. When the Return was declared, Mr. LEE came forward and addressed the Hall in the following Words: "Gentlemen of the Livery, and Fellow Citizens, I return you my warmest Thanks for the Honour you have this Day conferred upon me, in choosing me one of your Sheriffs for this great City and the County of Middlesex. The Office I cheerfully undertake, as it is an undoubted Proof of your Approbation of those public Principles in which I have hitherto lived, and which I shall most assuredly carry to my Grave. As neither the Terrors of a tyrannical Court, nor its Allurements, will ever have any Influence over my Conduct, so I shall always esteem it the most distinguished Honour of my Life to obtain the Confidence and Applause of the independent Livery of London. The Trust which you have reposed in me shall, on all Occasions, be exerted, with its utmost Honours, in Opposition to the arbitrary Encroachments which are daily making on our Rights and Privileges. It shall not be my Fault if we do not transmit to our Posterity, undiminished, and even untainted, those glorious Privileges and Immunities which our Ancestors have so nobly handed down to us." This Speech was received with all that Unanimity of Applause which a public Address, that carries the Marks of Sincerity along with it, ever demands; and indeed it would be doing Mr. LEE great Injustice not to say his Manner of delivering himself (abstracted from his Sentiments) strongly exhibited the Marks of a liberal and patriotic Mind. After which the Common Hall was adjourned; which, from Beginning to End, was conducted with a Degree of Decency and Regularity that reflect Honour on the Livery at large.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, June 25.
"By all our Accounts here we learn that the Russians are every Way successful against the Turks, except in the Black Sea, and in the Palus Mæotis, where the Turks are victorious, having taken and destroyed most of the Muscovite Vessels, and entirely possessed themselves of the City of Alopeh, at the Mouth of the River Don, or Tanais, which they are fortifying with all Industry, in Order to prevent the future Communication of the Russians with the Sea of Alopeh and the Black Sea."

Extract of a Letter from Cracow, June 13.
"We have just received Advice here from Gnesen, that the Prussian Troops in that City have seized the Treasure which was in the Cathedral, amounting to several 100,000 Ducats, and stripped the Tomb of St. Adelbert, which was plated over with Silver by Sigismund III. They have likewise removed those exquisite Gates to the Church which were made of Corinthian Brass, and formerly belonged to the Monastery at Corfinia, in Taurica Cheroneuse, but were brought to Gnesen by Boleslaus II. This Step of Prussia is beheld with much Astonishment."

A Letter from Petersburg says: "Though the repeated Declarations which have passed between our Court and those of Stockholm and Copenhagen have given us the strongest Assurances of Peace and Friendship, yet, in Imitation of those two Powers, our Court has resolved to send a Fleet of Observation to the Baltic. This Fleet is to consist of fifteen Ships of the Line and Frigates, and will be commanded by Admiral Balthazar."

By the last Advices from Warsaw, it appears that they had made no very great Progress in the Trial of the Regicides. Stawinski, a hardened Knave, and who was third in Command in Execution of the villainous Attempt on the Life of the King, is not yet apprehended. He had the Audacity, however, after the Failure of the Attempt, to publish a Manifesto, which begins in the following Style: "The Day which promised to have been the most happy for this Country is become the most unhappy," meaning that the Country could not prosper without the Death of the King. Strong Search is making after him in Lithuania.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, June 10.

"Four Russian Ships of the Line, with two Frigates and an armed Polacre, have just arrived here from the grand Fleet under Count Orlov, at the Isle of Chios, with six small Turkish Vessels very richly laden, which have been publicly sold here for 300,000 Sequins. The Commodore of this Fleet, as soon as he arrived, demanded an Audience of the Doge, which was immediately granted; and the next Day the Senate was called together, but the Result of its Considerations, or the real Intent of its being called, is not publicly known. However, it is conjectured that some pleasing Proposal has been made to the Republic from the Empress of Russia, as the Russians are much caressed and taken Notice of."

We hear from the Isle of Sky, in Scotland, that near 800 People have agreed to go to North Carolina, and have engaged a Vessel at Greenock to carry them over, which is to sail next Month. We hear that about 300 People in Glenary have also agreed to go to New York, and are to sail about the same Time.

July 8. A curious and valuable Bust of his Majesty has been presented to the University of Oxford by the Queen, which was exposed to View at the Installation of Lord North.

It is said that some signal Honours will be conferred upon Lord Stormont previous to his Return to the Continent, as a Testimony of Approbation of his Conduct during his late Residence in the Quality of British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles.

It is said the Terrible, Royal Oak, Dartmouth, and Pallas Men of War, at Portsmouth, are ordered for the Mediterranean directly.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for several other Ships to sail immediately, in Order to join the Fleet which is under the Command of Admiral Spry, who is sailed for the Bay of Biscay, to watch the Motions of the French and Spaniards.

A Person at Clapton has a four wheeled Carriage, which, by the Means of a Couple of Treadles, is made to go without Horses. The Person who guides the Machine, by pressing his Feet alternately on the Treadles, gives it whatever Direction he thinks proper. The Proprietors intend to use this Carriage as a Stage to convey Passengers between Clapton and London. It carries only two Persons at a Time.

It is said that Commissions have been received here, within these ten Days, to the Amount of 120,000l. for Goods, &c. proper for the American Trade.

Yesterday Morning the great Cause so long depending between the Heirs of the late General Stanwix was finally determined before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench. The Gentlemen of the Long Robe recapitulated the old Arguments relating to the

Probability of each Party being drowned before the other, but the Court advised them to compromise the Matter, and let all Parties come in upon an equal Footing, which was agreed to.

Administration, it is now said, are straining every Nerve in Order to gain some certain pecuniary Advantage as well on the American as the Asian Continent. The Success, however, is much more doubtful than in any of the most daring Attempts they have yet engaged in.

For three Days past Cards and Messengers have been continually passing and repassing between St. James's and a certain Marquis's House in Grosvenor Square (Rockingham) even so late as ten o'Clock at Night.

It is said that Lord North will resign as Premier speedily after his Return from Oxford, and that his Lordship will be succeeded therein by the Marquis of Rockingham.

It is said that the intended Premier has agreed to desert a certain famous Patriot, and his Party.

It is now reported, with Confidence at several Places, that there is not the least Probability of a Change taking Place either amongst our Ministers or Lawyers. Be this as it may, however, certain it is that no Change, upon a Summary of all Reports, is likely to take Place for the Benefit of the Publick.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, June 16.

"The Empress of Russia interests herself much in Favour of the Liberties of this City, against the arbitrary Views of the King of Prussia. The Count de Golowkin, her Imperial Majesty's Minister, has been long engaged in Conferences with the Prussian Commissary respecting the settling of the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of the City, on their ancient Establishment, and likewise in settling the Rates of Custom at the Port of Dantzick and the Customhouse of Westerdiep, which was farmed to the French by the King of Prussia; who has returned them the Money already received, retracted the Decree, and reformed Westerdiep, with its Contingencies, to the Magistrates of Dantzick. However, he insists upon these Articles: That he shall have a Garrison of 5000 Men, which the Citizens must maintain; that they shall pay towards the new Walls which are now raising round the Suburbs of Alftat, Rechlat, and Voorslat; that an Appeal in all criminal Cases must be made to him; and that all the Vessels coming down the Vistula, to Lublin or Dantzick, shall pay a certain Tax to him, as an Acknowledgment of Sovereignty."

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, July 1.

"The Dispute respecting the sole Sovereignty of the Dutchy of Holstein, between the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke of Russia, is far from being settled, as has been reported. On the contrary, her Imperial Majesty of Russia has detached 10,000 veteran Troops, from the main Body of her standing Army, which have already arrived in Holstein in Support of the Grand Duke's Claim. The Department of War in this City have ordered the Regiment of Holstein to be embodied immediately, and likewise Prince Frederick's Regiment of Hesse, with two others, to march into the Dutchy directly."

Extract of a Letter from Cadix, June 12.

"The People here are thrown into the greatest Consternation, by the melancholy Accounts that are daily received from Manila, in South America, of most of our Friends being inhumanly murdered by the Chilianes, Senegales, &c. who have driven and destroyed all the Spaniards out of their Settlements in that Part of the World, and seized upon all their Property; so that many People here, besides losing their Friends, will be great Sufferers. Those Spaniards who are left alive are fled to some of the Islands, till they can get Assistance from their native Country. The City of Balboa is in the Possession of the Chilianes, who there murdered Men, Women, and Children; nay they murdered the Priest at the Altar, and the Ladies who had taken Shelter in the Churches shared the same Fate. Orders are come from Madrid for a considerable Fleet, which lies here, to take on Board a Regiment of Soldiers, and to sail immediately to South America, to revenge the Injuries done their Countrymen, and, if possible, to extirpate those inhuman Wretches from off the Face of the Earth."

July 9. The Turks complain of the great Havock lately made among their Troops near Bahahdag, as contrary to all the Laws of War. The Mines, say they, which committed this Havock, must have been dug during the Armistice. From hence they infer that the Russians never entered into the Negotiation for a Peace with Sincerity, but made Use of that Pretext only to draw them into a Snare, and to enslave them to their Destruction. The Fact, however, so far as it is at present known, stands thus: A Number of the Russians had passed the Danube and entrenched themselves near Bahahdag, upon which a Body of 15,000 Turks was sent to dislodge them. As soon as they approached the Russian Intrenchments the Mine was sprung, and the whole Corps, dreadful to relate, in one infernal Blast instantly blown to Atoms. It is the Loss of his Troops, in this Manner, that chagrins the Grand Seignor.

Extract of a Letter from Toulon, June 16.

"The naval Armament which has for some Time been fitting out here is now completely finished. It consists of 18 Ships of the Line from 90 to 50 Guns, ten Frigates, four Sloops, two Bombs, and a Fire Ship, besides some Gallies and Transports. Most of the Ships have their full Complement of Men on Board, with Provisions for four Months, and are fit to put to Sea at the shortest Notice. What is the Intention of equipping such a Fleet is not publicly known, and various Conjectures are formed respecting it; but the most probable Opinion is, that the Armament is intended to aid the Turks against the Russians in the Mediterranean."

We are informed that Lord Dartmouth has nominated GEORGE MERCER, Esquire, to be Governor of the new Colony on the Ohio, which should be called Pittsylvania. Our Correspondent observes, that this Act is a strong Proof of his Lordship's strict Justice, as well as of his good Judgment. Colonel Mercer has not only great public Merit to recommend him, but few Men possess so many amiable Qualities, either as a Friend or as a Gentleman. He is a Native of Virginia, and received a very liberal Education at the College of Williamsburg. He afterwards studied the Law; and though he might have lived very independently and quietly on the Estate which his Father had portioned him with, yet he preferred the hazardous Service of his Country to a Life of Ease. He accepted of a military Commission at the Commencement of the late War, and served in different Ranks till the Regiment he belonged to was reduced. He also represented a County in the General Assembly of that Province. In 1763 he came over to England, to solicit for a Confirmation of Grants of Land for the Ohio Company, in the very Spot where the new Government is to be established; and as a public Testimony of his zealous and disinterested Services, the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Virginia, recommended him to his Majesty. When the famous Stamp Act passed, the late Mr. O'Connell appointed him Stamp-master in Virginia, in which difficult Office he acquitted himself with so much Diligence and Firmness as justly to entitle him to the entire Approbation of Parliament and Administration; and though he was at the Head of the List of those Gentlemen who were recommended by the House of Commons to his Majesty for some adequate Employment, when the Act was repealed, yet he is the only one of them who has not been provided for. All these Circumstances, so highly recompendatory of him, with a Character perfectly unexceptionable, seem only to have operated as a Bar to his Preference, till Lord Dartmouth, who has always been distinguished for his upright and equitable Conduct, rewarded his long neglected Merit. The Propriety of his Choice redounds much to his Lordship's Wisdom, as well as to his Honour; for Colonel Mercer's perfect Knowledge of that Country, his thorough Acquaintance with the American Laws, and the well known Candour, Integrity, and Firmness of his Mind (exclusive of his other fair Pretensions) render him better qualified for that Appointment than almost any other Man.

July 20. Yesterday his Majesty came from Kew to St. James's, where there was the thinnest Leaves that has been known for some Years. After it was over, Lord Suffolk had the Honour of a long Conference with his Majesty, who afterwards returned to Kew.

Yesterday General Gale, just arrived from North America, where he is Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, and most graciously received.

Lord North will positively arrive in Town this Day, from Oxford. The Council which was to have been held yesterday at St. James's was postponed, on Account of the Absence of Lord North, and other Cabinet Ministers.

Lord North has been received at Oxford with universal Approbation; his Behaviour was engaging, though his Demeanor had the necessary Dignity. He seemed highly pleased with the Honour conferred on him, and the University expressed every Sense of their thinking themselves highly honoured by his Acceptance of the Chancellorship. The Cafe was widely different at a Sifter University, where it is said the young Noblemen infatuated Chancellor turned every academick Honour into Ridicule, and was so lost even to common Decency as to throw his Chancellor's Gown, with an Air of Dada, out of his Coach Window into his Tailor's House, as he passed from the Convocation House to the Place of his Residence for the Time of the Encenia.

The Duke of Grafton, who was installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge last Year, was asked by a Friend why he would not go to Oxford to be present at the Celebration of the Week. His Grace is said to have replied, "he should have no Objection to being there, if the Convocation would admit him as a student."

In a Conversation at Oxford last Thursday, between Charles Fox and some other Sprigs of Nobility, it was mentioned, as a Matter of Wonder, that Mr. Fox did not receive the honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, as well as the other Noblemen and Gentlemen who had been that Morning admitted. Charles replied, "he had been in proper Form, and at the prescribed Period of Time, admitted a Master of Arts, and for a Man so circumstanced to accept the honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws would be like a Regular's suffering himself to be dubbed a Quack."

On the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when three Oratorios were performed in the Theatre at Oxford, the Price of Admission was five Shillings, and the Receipt of the House each Night amounted to near 800l. The Sum so gained is destined, Part of it, for the defraying of the necessary Expenses of the Celebrity, and Part for the Benefit of different Charities in and about Oxford.

Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Lanley, Signora Gilli, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Meredith, are the Performers who sing in the Oratorios at Oxford. That they have Abilities is universally allowed, and that they have on this Occasion greatly exerted themselves will be confessed by all who heard them sing at Oxford. The Theatre there is admirably well calculated for the Conveyance of distinct Sound to every Part of it; it has echoed and resounded with Praises every Oratorio Night.

Lord Dartmouth, Lord Hilsborough, Lord Say and Seale, Judge Blackstone, Judge Nares, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Persons of Consequence, were present at the Encenia at Oxford.

Yesterday his Majesty's Visit at Woolwich, July 6.

At a little before ten o'clock his Majesty entered the Warren (preceded by 24 Bopemakers dressed in White, with round Hats finely decorated with Ribands, who had run before his Majesty's Carriage from Blackheath) attended by a Party of the Light Horse. His Majesty stepped out of his Carriage, and was received by Lord Townshend, as Master General of the Ordnance, on the Parade, when he was saluted by a Discharge of 21 Twelve-pounders. The Guard reloaded their Arms, and the Drums and Musick beat the March; the Royal Standard was displayed on the Mortar Battery, and every Window filled with the Angels of this Island. His Majesty passed in Front of the old Invalids, and the Guard to the new-erected Foundry, where the ingenious Dutchman, Mr. Van Bruggen, showed his Majesty the various Progressions of casting Brass Guns, such as the Preparation of the Clay, forming the Moulds, covering the Spindles, fixing the Trunnions, and the Motion of the Fire in the Furnace, occasioned by the subterraneous Galleries, that convey an uncommon blast of Wind from every Quarter. The King then entered the Boring Room, for boring Guns cast solid, by a horizontal Boring Machine, the most curious and the best contrived of any in Europe; likewise the Work of Mr. Van Bruggen, where a 24 Pounder was bored in his Majesty's Presence. From the Foundry his Majesty went through the Gun Walk to the Mortar Battery, and saw several shells thrown from Mortars of various Diameters, both for Land and Sea Service; some Rimmer Grenades were likewise thrown from Howitzers. His Majesty then viewed a very curious contrived light Piece of Artillery, made so as that both Piece and Carriage may with the greatest Ease be transported on Horseback, or on Emergencies on Men's Shoulders; its Use and Effects were tried by several Charges of Grape Shot, to the great Amusement of his Majesty and the judicious Beholders. This ingenious Piece is the Contrivance of General Puffin, who explained it to his Majesty. From thence his Majesty went to the Royal Military Academy, where he saw a very curious Model of a Fortification, together with the Lines of Approach, Parallel, and Saps, explained in a very military like Manner by the Inspector of the Academy, Captain Smith, who is said to have been twelve Years in the Prussian Service. His Majesty then viewed the Drawings and other Engravings of the upper Academy, explained by Dr. Pollock, Professor of Artillery and Fortification; after which he retired into the great Room of the Academy, and was regaled by a Breakfast and Banquet. Lastly, his Majesty reviewed the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and expressed the utmost Satisfaction in all their Manoeuvres. His Majesty was very inquisitive into the most minute Things, and felt the Place mostly finished, under the loud Acclamations of the People, and a Royal Salute of the heavy Artillery.

Colonel Broom, in parading in the Front of the Regiment before his Majesty, on a very beautiful and well broke Horse, but very tender mounted, checked him, which made the Horse rise upon his hind Legs and fall backwards upon his Rider, who is so greatly brained that his Life is endangered.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford.

"The very numerous and polite Company at present here gives an uncommon Splendour to this City, which is not allayed by the Disturbance of an unruly Mob. Every College abounds with noble Visitors; every Day has furnished the most elegant Entertainments. Among the Number of Gentlemen admitted to Degrees on this Occasion, you will hear with Pleasure the Name of the Composer Arnold, who is now Doctor in Music. The University offered him an honorary Degree, which he very properly declined, and performed, as an Exercise, a new Composition, which did him more Honour than even his new Dignity. All the musical World are here: Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Lanley, Sig. Galli, Giardini, Fischer, Elchner, Croftall, &c. I am just preparing to go to the Prodigal Son, which is to be performed this Evening. It is pretty extraordinary, that, although through Royal Partiality this admirable Production never brought its Author a saving House last Spring, yet the first Minister should do so much Justice to English Genius as to choose that in Preference to any of Handel's Productions on this extraordinary Occasion."

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, June 1.

"His Sublime Highness the Grand Seignor, with the Assistance of the Divan, is addressing himself to the entire Regulation of the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire, as well civil as military, but has especial Regard at present to the military and naval Departments. Recruits are daily levying in all the Provinces, and Detachments of Janinaries are sent to the several Parts where the Recruits are raising to exercise and embody them. Likewise each Orta, or Company, of Janinaries and Spahis, is ordered to furnish a Detachment of 400 Men each, which will complete a Body of 25,000 Men, to reinforce the Army of the Grand Visir. All the Janinaries and Spahis in the different Parts of the Empire are to be called together towards Constantinople, where they are to form a Camp, which, it is thought, in less than two Months Time, will amount to upwards of 200,000 Men. This Proceeding is taking, as the Turks are really in Fear of being attacked in their Capital by the successful Russians. The Workmen in the Foundries and Manufactories are employed almost Day and Night in casting of Cannon, making Arms, Powder, Ball, &c. and the Shipwrights are equally industrious, and being mostly European Renegades, or Slaves, and receiving great Encouragement, they have fitted out some formidable Fleets for Sea, the Command of which is given to Zulfikar Bey, as Captain Basha. To defray the Expenses of these Preparations, a fresh Tax is laid upon all the Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and Franks, in the Turkish Dominions. All the Beglerbega, Viceroyes, Baffas, &c. are to furnish to many Purposes, according to the Extent of their respective Governments, as the Viceroy of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, is to furnish fifty Purges, amounting to 25,000 Dollars, and so on in Proportion. The Accounts are confirmed, even here, of the Successes of Marshal Romanzow's Army against the Turks on the Banks of the Danube; but every Endeavour is using to impede their invading this City, which is their Intention."

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, June 10.

"The Affairs of the unfortunate Kingdom of Poland are not unnoticed here. The Spanish Ministry has been repeatedly applied to succour the distressed Poles, and his Most Catholic Majesty seems inclined thereto;

but the Fear of thereby plunging himself into a War with the Emperor of Germany restrains him, as the Interest of the Bourbon Family in Italy may be involved in much Trouble. This is the real Reason why the Spaniards have not exerted themselves in the Behalf of Poland. They are Enemies to the Division of that Kingdom; but cannot, for their own Sakes, oppose it."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, June 12.

"The Truce between the Spaniards and Moors is at last absolutely broke, and both Parties are addressing themselves to the War with the utmost Assiduity and Industry. The Spaniards have already landed a Body of 12,000 Men, which is now on the March towards Tetuan. More Men, with a large Train of Artillery, Ammunition, &c. are daily expected. The Moors, on their Side, have collected a large Army of Horse and Foot; and we hear, will be supported by the Dey and Regency of Algiers."

Thursday Mr. Alderman Wilkes sat facing Lord Mansfield, and took Minutes of the Trial between Lord Sandwich and Miller.

A very great Man lately observed, that it was amazing, as there is no Law for Imprisonment for Debt, and the Legality of it is held very doubtful, that Bailiffs and their Followers should not be more circumscribed than they are in the Execution of their Office, yea not severely punished, when caught beyond the Jurisdiction of it. Bailiffs, it is well known, have and do commit the most outrageous Acts against our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and yet we never hear of their being punished for their Transgressions. Great Things were promised by Mr. Wilkes, and his patriotic Successors, with Respect to those Harpies, but nothing done. The Key to all this must be, that such Miscreants have Money to prevent Justice from laying Hold on them, whilst the distressed Creatures they thus harass and oppress have none to get Redress.

By some Calculations made, not many Years ago, seven Eighths of the People appear to be without Property, and to get their Bread by daily Labour. If so, will Trade pretend to employ all Hands equally and constantly? If not, will it not become the Duty of Administration to consider how they live in the present Situation of Things? It is computed that there are three Millions now unemployed in the three Kingdoms, the Truth of which appears by divers Particulars: Prisons, Workhouses, Transports, Beggars, are so many Instances to confirm the Truth of this Observation; and the Multitude of Workmen, in all Branches of Business, are a Load one upon another, and obliges them to accept Wages below a Maintenance, or else drives them to Gaming, and to live by their Wits.

They write from Ferrol, that the Spaniards are using great Diligence in the Equipment of their Marine, and that twelve Sail of the Line, and five Frigates, were in extreme good Order, and ready to put to Sea on the shortest Notice.

Orders are sent to Ireland for making Contracts for Flower, Pease, Oatmeal, and Salt Provisions, for the Use of his Majesty's Garrisons on the Coast of Africa.

About ten Years ago a Man went about the Country, pretending he was a Prophet; and, among many other Things, prophesied that Constantinople would be destroyed in the Year 1773. Whether he was a Prophet, or not, we do not pretend to say; however, there is great Probability of this Prophecy being fulfilled.

It is certain, says an Evening Paper, that a Messenger is just arrived from the Grand Seignor with an Offer of some very considerable Parts of his Sublime Highness's Dominions (with a Grant of many Privileges to our Merchants, &c.) to our Sovereign, in Order to engage the Affiance of this Nation against the Russians, who, unless we put a Stop to their Progress, will possess themselves of Constantinople in a few Days. The Grand Seignor farther declares, that if Great Britain refuses to accept these advantageous Proposals he will immediately seek the Assistance of another State, which he knows he can have upon the above Terms; and that will be the most injurious Thing that can happen to this Nation. The Ministry will be called together immediately, to determine upon this important Affair.

July 14. The Duke and Dutches of Cumberland, we hear, intend paying a Visit to the Duke and Dutches of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, in a few Days; and Preparations are already making for their Reception.

To the Honour of Lord North, we learn that he has done more Praiseworthy charitable Acts in and about Oxford, in a Fortnight, than any of his Predecessors have done for Half a Century. What adds to his Reputation is, that he has done this in the most private Manner possible.

The King of France, we hear, has lately given Orders for the Augmentation of his Irish Brigade, and the very great Encouragement it offers entices Men fast enough.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, July 10.

"The great Question of literary Property comes on to be heard before the Court of Session on Tuesday the 20th Instant, in a Cause, Hinton of London against Donaldson, Wood, and Meuros, three Scotch Book-fellers, for publishing and vending Stackhouse's History of the Bible. We expect very learned and eloquent Pleadings upon both Sides. The Counsel who are to speak for Hinton are Mr. Solicitor Dundas, Mr. Alexander Murray (Lord Mansfield's Nephew) and Mr. Allen Conochie. For Donaldson, &c. Mr. John M'Laurein, Hay Campbell, and Mr. James B-fwell. Beside the general metaphysical and Law Matter, the particularly Point of the common Law of Scotland is to be tried. Whether our Judges will proceed to give Judgment directly, in a Cause where Lord Mansfield's Opinion has been so fully announced, or will fall upon Means to avoid a Determination till the Appeal upon the same Subject is discussed in the House of Lords, is greatly doubted. Their Speeches upon this Cause will be a more valuable Property than those upon the famous Douglas Cause, as it is believed they are to be at great Pains to vie with the English Judges, whose Speeches upon the same Subject have been twice published to the World. Several of our Judges are themselves Authors: Lord Kaimes on Law, Criticism, and Metaphysics; Lord Hales, who (as Mr. Boswell observes) under the Name of Sir David Dalrymple, has been long known to the World as an able Antiquarian, and an elegant and humorous Essayist; Lord Monboddo, on "The Origin of Language;" besides those who are preparing to take the literary Field."

July 15. His Majesty having for some Time complained of the Head-ache, has cut off his Hair, by the Advice of his Physicians, and several of the Nobility will soon follow his Example.

His Majesty has ordered a large Sum of Money to be distributed among the poor Inhabitants of Kew and Richmond, as an Alleviation of their Distresses.

It is reported that the Duke and Dutches of Gloucester will shortly set out for the German Spa, and before their Return will pay a Visit to the Queen of Denmark at Zell. It is also said that this Journey is undertaken on the Opinion of his Physicians, as the only Means of restoring the Duke to a good State of Health.

It is asserted that the new Prussian Ambassador, who is shortly expected in England, will be empowered to negotiate a Treaty between the Emperor and that of Britain, which will place of equal Honour and Advantage to both Parties.

We hear a Grant of 5000 Acres of Land, near Lancaster, has been made to Colonel Ord, of the Train of Artillery.

Colonel Broom, of the Train, who had the Misfortune to be thrown under his Horse when his Majesty visited the Warren at Woolwich, whose Life was despaired of, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The last Advices from Hanover mention that the Troops of that Electorate, pursuant to an Order from England, had been augmented to their full Complement of Men; that they at present consist of 20,000 Regulars, exclusive of nine Regiments of Militia, and four more in different Garrisons.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, July 2.

"The Emperors has at last effectually concluded what will give her the greatest Advantages over the Ottomans in the present War, and what she has long been aiming at; that is, an offensive and defensive Treaty with the Persians against the Turks, the Tenour of which Treaty is as follows: That the Emperors of Russia shall furnish a Body of 10,000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. and a Train of Artillery, immediately to assist in driving the Turks from Curdistan, Chusistan, Hamadan, and all the other Places which they now possess in the Empire of Persia; and when this shall be effected, to pursue the Turks into the Heart of their own Country, even to Constantinople, which both Muscovites and Persians bind themselves under a most solemn Oath to endeavour the Destruction of. That the Sophi of Persia, in Consequence of the above mentioned Assistance of the Emperors, shall yield up to the Russian Empire all Right to the Provinces of Shirvan and Dagestan, together with the City of Tenki, and the Country now in Possession of the Muscovites in Gilan, or the ancient Hyrcania, and all the contiguous Coasts of the Caspian Sea; and that the sole Right of navigating that Sea shall be given up to the Russians, unless they permit some Persian Vessels to trade thereon, for which Permission they are to pay a Tax to Russia."

The following is a Copy of a Letter sent to each of the Captains of the Men of War at Portsmouth, and read to their Ships Companies.

"Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Spithead and in Portsmouth Harbour, has it in Command from the King to acquaint the Right Honourable Lord Edge-

cumbe, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Sir Richard Spry, Rear Admiral of the White, and the Captains of the Squadron under their Command, that he is pleased with their Attention during his Visitation at Portsmouth, and that he shall ever have in Remembrance the Activity and Vigilance of the Officers and Men of that Squadron, on the late Equipment."

July 16. We hear that Lord Tyrwaley begged, some Time before his Death, that he might be laid in the Burying Ground of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, with the old Soldiers of that Foundation, saying, "as he had bravely lived with them in the Field, so he wished, after Death, that his Remains might be deposited with theirs;" a Request that closed the Life of this noble Veteran, and must endear his military Memory to the latest Posterity.

The Queen of Denmark makes a Point of seeing every English Lady or Gentleman that travels through Zell, her Majesty's present Residence, to whom she behaves in the most friendly and complaisant Manner imaginable. The above amiable Lady has the English Newspapers constantly transmitted to her, and always seems greatly affected at reading Accounts relative to the Situation of her two discarded Brothers.

Wednesday Morning died, in the 91st Year of his Age, at his House at Twickenham, the Right Honourable James O'Hara, Lord Tyrwaley, and Baron of Kilmaine, Field Marshal of all his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the second (or Coldstream) Regiment of Foot Guards, Governor of Portsmouth, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The River Isis at Oxford, owing to its being so frequently invoked, and called upon, during the late Celebrity at that learned University, is rendered so very thick and muddy that it is with no small Difficulty Boats can pass and repass upon it.

His Majesty said, when at Portsmouth, he wished it were consistent with his Dignity he would this Summer visit most of the Towns in England, as a private Gentleman, in or in that Capacity he should enjoy the greatest Pleasure.

Extract of a Letter from Leeds, July 13.

"The Stoppage in the Circulation of Cash has already had a very bad Effect upon all Kinds of Traffick, and is peculiarly oppressive upon Shopkeepers and the laborious Poor, the former not daring to take light Money for the Necessaries of Life which they sell to the latter, who are not able to get any other Kind from their Employers, as there is scarce any good Money to be met with. This distressed Circumstance has induced several very considerable Manufacturers in the trading Parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire to give their Makers Notes for their Work instead of Cash, which they are to pay to the Baggers and Shopkeepers, till they amount to 10 or 15l. when those Notes will be accepted by the Drawers, and discharged in London Bills, with the Allowance of Discount. This Expedient is absolutely necessary at present, for the sake of the Poor; but the Necessity shows the very great Distress brought upon the Country by a Set of desperate Villains, who daringly have broke through the Laws of their Country (those Laws which are so essential to the very Existence of a commercial Nation, such as ours) for a little private Gain, and to support their own Idleness and Extravagance."

It is said that a considerable Number of French Refugees, well skilled in the Management of Silk Worms and making of Wines, have within these few Days engaged themselves, on very advantageous Terms, to go to New York and South Carolina, where the Cultivation of these two lucrative Branches of Business is carrying on with great Spirit.

Petitions are, we hear, preparing from all the Counties in England, setting forth the Distresses which the Poor labour under occasioned by the late Coin Act, and praying Relief from them.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 23.

THE Donald, Ramsay, from London, Kingston, Turner, from Hull, Assistance, Farish, from Whitehaven, the Peter, Lang, and Ren-frew, from Glasgow, are arrived in James River.

The Randolph, M'Nabby, and Little Archey, Barkey, were arrived at Cravenhead.

Captain Farish, on the 31st of August, in Latitude 38, Longitude 54, spoke the Brig Katie, Martin Firme, from Virginia, bound to Cadiz, and on the 3rd Instant, in Latitude 36: 40, Longitude 63: 20, with the Royal Packet, from New York to Falmouth, all well.

On Thursday last, as Captain Joshua Gough, with several others, were on a Party of Pleasure in York River, on Board a Schooner, he, being upon Deck, was knocked over by the Boom, and the Longboat, which was in Tow, went over him; the Wind being high, every Effort to save him proved ineffectual.

[Deaths.] Miss SALLY MASON, third Daughter of Major John Mason, of Suffolk, after a long and painful Illness, in the 19th Year of her Age. She was a dutiful Child, a loving and affectionate Sister, a cheerful and agreeable Companion, a sincere and steady Friend, and of a mild and sweet Temper. Her Carriage was unaffectedly courteous, and obliging to all. She was universally respected while living, which makes her Death sincerely lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Mrs. BEAGROVE, Wife of the Reverend Mr. Beagrove, Rector of Southwark Parish, in Surrey County. The Duties of a Wife and a Parent she always discharged with Fidelity and Affection; as a Friend, she was candid and sincere; whilst her amiable Disposition, and engaging Behaviour, procured her universal Esteem.

Mr. JOSEPH WATSON, one of the Representatives for the County of Dunmore.

Mr. JOHN SMYTHE, of Prince William, who for many Years carried on the extensive Iron Works in that County.

Some of our Customers at York write us that there is a certain idle, fawning, fancy Vagabond, who strolls about their Streets, to the Annoyance of the Inhabitants, and whole Conduct and Actions savour much of Mischief and Madness. They therefore desire to know if he can be legally admitted a Member of the Madhouse in this City, which was erected for the Ease and Quiet of the Publick, and to free them from the Danger of such evil minded Mortals. If the Man is really a Lunatick, we make no Doubt but he will be considered as an Object of Compassion, and of Course admitted into the Madhouse; but if his Distemper be Idleness, joined to a large Share of Sauciness and Mischief, a Place of hard Labour would suit him better. And we suppose the County of York is not without a publick Workhouse. —So much for the Half Crown Jent.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 23, 1773.

JUST imported, an Assortment of Woollens,

namely, Beaver Coating, Plains of various Sorts, Fearnoughts, Friezes, Kendal Cottons, Rugs, Duffels, and Dutch Blankets; Welsh, Shetland, and Plaid Hosiery; Worsted Stockings, of all Sorts and Sizes; Scotch Carpets, and Carpeting, of almost all Sizes; also Currants, Raisins in Casks and Jars, Capers, India Mangoes, and Anchovies; Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes; Womens and Childrens Morocco Shoes; and of all Sorts, as usual, Wholesale and Retail. A large Parcel of new and plain SCOTCH LAWS will be sold, by Wholesale, on very low Terms.

ALLAN & TURNER, in a few Weeks, a large Quantity of BROAD CLOTH and TRIMMINGS.

SUSSEX, September 16, 1773.

AS the PARTNERSHIP of Glaister Hun-

nicutt, and Co. expires the 1st of October, they have appointed Peter Williams to collect and settle all Accounts due to that Concern. Those, therefore, indebted to the said Company, are desired to make speedy Payment to him. The Store will be continued under the Firm of Glaister Hunnicutt, who will be much obliged to all his old Friends for a Continuance of their Custom.

GLAISTER HUNNICUTT, & Co.

AS Mess. Glaister Hunnicutt and Company

have thought proper to appoint me to collect and settle all Accounts due to them after the 1st of October, and the Books must be closed as soon as possible, I request all Persons indebted to them to come and settle their Accounts, and give Bond, otherwise no Indulgence can be given. I shall duly attend every Wednesday and Friday at the said Store, in Order to settle, and on no other Days.

PETER WILLIAMS.

N. B. I shall attend the County Courts of Sussex and Prince George.

NORFOLK, September 23, 1773.

I HAVE lately received, upon Confignment

from the Manufacturer, in Bales of about 2 1/2 Sterling Value, a large Parcel of KENDAL COTTONS; which I will dispose of on reasonable Terms, upon Credit till April.

JAMES INGRAM.

For SALE,

THE three following TENEMENTS in the City of *Williamsburg*, which formerly belonged to the Honourable *Philip Ludwell*, and are now held by *William Lee*, Esquire, of the City of *London*, in Right of his Lady; namely, the large wooden House, on the Back Street, next Door but one to Mr. Speaker's; the Brick House on the Main Street, where Mrs. *Rind* lives; and the House called the *Blue Bell*, below the Capitol, opposite to the Playhouse, and in which Mr. *Brammer* formerly lived, together with all the Lots and their Appurtenances. The Terms may be known of the Subscribers. If these Tenements should not, in the mean Time, be disposed of, they will be offered at publick Sale, before Mr. *Southall's* Door, on Friday the 29th of *October*, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

(5) RICHARD HENRY LEE.
FRANCIS L. LEE.
RO: C. NICHOLAS.

NORFOLK, September 22, 1773.

FOR CHARTER to *Liverpool*, the Ship *NANCY*, James Dyer Master, Burthen about 300 Hogheads of Tobacco. For Terms apply to

(4) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.
Who have for Sale *ANTIGUA*, *BARBADOS*, and *JAMAICA RUM*, *BARBADOS* and *JAMAICA SPIRIT*, *MUSCOVADO SUGAR*, *MOLOSSES*, *COFFEE*, *GINGER*, *PIMENTA*, *MOULD CANDES*, fine *SALT* in Sacks, *MADEIRA* and *TENERIF WINES*, &c.

FOR SALE, at publick Vendue, all the GOODS in the Store kept by me in *BLANDFORD*; and as there can be no Credit given, they will be laid off in such Lots as will best suit the Purchasers. The Sale to begin the 1st of *October*, and continue till all are sold.

(2) JOHN BLAND.
All Persons indebted to the said Store are desired to take Notice, that if they do not discharge their Balances by that Time farther Indulgence shall not be given.

WESTMORELAND, September 10, 1773.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Ballantine* and Company, Merchants in *Glasgow*, is now at an End, and the Books for that Concern closed. We therefore beg that those indebted for Dealings with us will speedily make Payment, or settle their Accounts, by Bond, with Mr. *John Middleton*, who is appointed Collector for the said Concern. We hope this will be the more fully attended to, as very great Indulgence has been already given. Those who neglect to comply with this Request must expect to have Suits brought against them immediately.

The Stores under our Management will be carried on, to the usual Extent, for Mess. *John Ballantine* and Company.

(1) HUGH. HAMILTON.
THOMAS BLANE.

I HAVE received Advice that a Quantity of COARSE WOOLLENS will be consigned to me by the *Kingston Packet*, *Joseph Turner* Master, from *Hull*; which I will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for ready Money, or short Credit.

JOSHUA STORRS.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr. Robert Pitt, late of New Kent, deceased, will be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, the 20th of *October*,

THE PLANTATION whereon the said Robert Pitt lately lived, two Miles above the *Long Bridge*, ten from good Warehouses on *Tork* and *James Rivers*, fourteen from *Newcastle*, eighteen from *Richmond*, and eight from Mr. *Hab's* Forge; it contains about 500 Acres of level Land, 200 of which are excellent low Lands, proper for Wheat, Tobacco, or Meadow. Great Part of the Remainder is fine Tobacco, the rest very good Corn Land, and the uncleared Ground abounds with large White and Red Oaks, Cypress, and Ash; and there is a good Situation for a Mill, with a pretty good Stream of Water. The Buildings consist of a handsome and commodious Dwellinghouse with all necessary Offices, an Overseer's House, and several large Barns and Tobacco Houses framed and shingled with Cypress. It is now in good Order for Cropping, as there is a large Opening under good Fences, and the Ground fresh. The Houses have been built within a few Years, and are now in good Repair, it being the Plantation purchased by Mr. Pitt of Mr. *Peter Russell*.

At the same Time and Place will be sold about twelve likely SLAVES (consisting of Men, Women, and Children) Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a Parcel of very good Household and Kitchen Furniture, a good Collection of Law and other Books, Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Utensils, and all other the personal Estate of the said Robert Pitt. The Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Sale, by

(21) THE EXECUTORS.

* * All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Robert Pitt are desired to make Payment, and all who have just Demands against it are desired to make them known at the above Day of Sale.

For SALE, sundry Tracts of LAND, in Orange County, North Carolina, namely,

FIVE Hundred and thirteen Acres on *Dan River*, formerly the Property of *George Lumpkin*, has on it convenient Houses, good Orchards, and a good Quantity of fine low Grounds.

147 Acres on *Hagan's Creek*, on which is a remarkable good Seat for a Mill, and is convenient to the above Tract.

320 Acres on *Mill Creek*, which formerly belonged to *Abraham Miles*, has on it some Improvements, and is good Land for Hemp or Tobacco.

270 Acres on *Norih Hico River*, which also belonged to *Abraham Miles*, and is exceeding good Land.

Also one Tract of Land in this Colony of 25 Acres, being an Island in *Dan River*, *Pittsylvania* County, which is said to be the best Fishing Place on that River.

The above Lands are about 140 Miles from the Falls of *Appamattox*. For a more particular Description of them any Person, inclining to purchase, may be informed by applying to Mr. *Roger Atkinson*, or Mr. *John Jones*, at *Petersburg*. I shall be in *Williamsburg* at the November Meeting, and will there let such as want to buy know the Price for the Whole, or any separate Parcel, and allow a reasonable Credit. Bond, with approved Security, will be required at the Time Deeds are executed.

(9) CHARLES YATES,
Attorney in Fact for the Assignees of *Younger, Wilkison, & Co.*
FREDERICKSBURG, September 25, 1773.

To be SOLD in *Bertie County*, North Carolina,

ABOUT 200 Acres of rich low Land, of 600 Acres of it clear in the Middle; and as no River Water overflows it, it may be all laid dry by a four Feet Ditch, into a Branch that runs up into it; the Soil black and deep, on a Pipe Clay; the Timber tall and large. It lies about two Miles from *Roads*, and ninety from *Norfolk*. Any Person inclining to purchase, or lease, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*.

(21) WILLIAM FREEMAN.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 14th of *October*, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, at *Westbury*, in *Charles City*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *LILTBURY COCKE*, deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, also HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

REBECCA HUBBARD COCKE, Executrix.

To be SOLD, at *Charles City Courthouse*, on Wednesday the 6th of *October*, being Court Day, THREE NEGROES, namely, a very good House Wench and two likely Boys, also a handsome Mulatto Boy, in Order to satisfy a Debt due to the Subscriber, on a Mortgage from *William Murrell*. The Terms will be known on the Day of Sale.

(2) WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the 4th of *November*, before the *Raleigh Tavern*, in *Williamsburg*,

TRACT of LAND on *Chickahominy River*, in *James City County*, containing upwards of 650 Acres, just above *Barrett's Ferry*, and about twelve Miles from *Williamsburg*. It is good for Grain or Tobacco, a fine Place for Stock, Fishing, and Fowling. Wheat will be taken in Part of Payment; and six Months Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchase Money, and twelve Months for the Remainder.

(6) GOODRICH BOUSH.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 22, 1773.

STOLEN or strayed, about the 20th of *August* last, a small BAY HORSE, about twelve or thirteen Hands high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, is very faintly branded on the near Buttock B, about four Years old last Spring, trots and gallops, and was bred at *Great Spring*, from whence I bought him. I will give TEN SHILLINGS to any Person who delivers him to me.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

* * Run away a NEGRO FELLOW, named *Moody*, a notorious Villain, who has been tried three Times at *York Court*; about three Weeks ago he received a very severe Whipping for knocking out a Negro's Eye, and last Sunday robbed a white Man of twenty Shillings, and a Silk Handkerchief. This is to forewarn all Persons from harbouring or employing him on any Account.

RUN away from *Fredericksburg*, a NEGRO MAN, named *Cesar*, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *Philip Sweeney*, deceased. He is a well made Fellow, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, pitted with the Smallpox, and of a yellowish Cast, formerly belonged to Mr. *Peter Marys*, is a notorious Runaway, and has often been outlawed. I am informed he lately committed a Robbery in *Effex*, and was pursued and taken in *Middlesex*, but made his Escape from the Constable. He has now been about six Months gone, and I hear has been often in Custody, but always contrived to get at Liberty. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to me at *Fredericksburg*, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable travelling Expenses, according to the Distance he is brought.

(4) CHARLES YATES.

RUN away on the 28th of *July*, from the Subscriber, in *Northampton County*, *North Carolina*, *James Rolley*, an indentured Irish Servant, about 24 or 25 Years of Age, five Feet eight or ten Inches high, of a fair Complexion, much pitted with the Smallpox, a lively brisk Hand for Business, and had on, when he went away, a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, Oinaburgs Shirt and Trowsers. Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any Jail so that I get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying the said Servant off, at their Peril.

(1) JAMES WOOD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester County*, on Tuesday the 16th of *August*, *Robert Wood*, a Weaver by Trade, about eighteen Years old, a well looking Lad, and his right Wrist has been broke, which makes it much larger than the other. He had on, and carried with him, a Coat and Breeches of *Virginia* brown Jeans, a double breasted striped Cotton Waistcoat, a Pair of Stockings of a mixed gray Colour, one Linen and one Cotton Shirt, and Brass Buckles in his Shoes. Whoever takes up said Runaway, and conveys him to me, near *Gloucester Town*, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(1) THOMAS ROBINS.

N. B. I forewarn all Persons from harbouring or carrying him out of the Colony. He is thought to be in *Prince George County*.

RUN away on the 18th of *August* 1773, from the Subscriber, living in *Newcastle*, an APPRENTICE LAD named *Yffe Crump*, by Trade a Tailor, about nineteen Years old, near five Feet six Inches high, has light coloured Hair, gray Eyes, a down Look, and floops in his Walk. He had on a light blue Cassey short Coat, light blue Duroy Vest, a Pair of dark Broadcloth Breeches, white Thread Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and a fine white Shirt. Whoever brings said Lad to me shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward if taken in *Virginia*, and TEN POUNDS if taken out of the Colony. I hereby forbid all Masters of Vessels to carry him off.

(1) BENNETT WHITE.

N. B. He has the two first Letters of his Name on one of his Arms, I believe upon the right.

TAKEN up, in *Isle of Wight*, a pale black HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, paces and trots, but is very dull, branded on the near Buttock W. not very plain. Polished and appraised to seven Pounds.

(1) JOHN MURFREY.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 14, 1773.

THE publick Hospital established by an Act of the General Assembly for the Reception of Idiots, Lunatics, and other Persons of unformed Minds, being now completed, Notice is hereby given that the Court of Directors will meet at the said Hospital, on Tuesday the 12th of *October* next, to receive all such Persons as may be sent thereto according to the Directions of the said Act, and that the Court, for the same Purpose, and the better ordering the general Business of the Hospital, will meet on the same Day in every succeeding Week, till farther Notice.

It is hoped that the Magistrates in the several Counties will in every Instance distinguish between such Persons as have no Estates and those who are able to defray the Whole or Part of the Expense of their Support and Maintenance as the Law requires, and that none but such as are proper Objects of the Act of Assembly will be sent to the said Hospital.

By Order of the Court of Directors. (4) JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

BEING desirous of paying every Shilling that I am indebted, I will sell to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 26th of *October*, on the Premises, my Plantation commonly known by the Name of *PURTON*, containing from 1500 to 2000 Acres, and lies about six Miles above *Queen's Creek*, on the north Side of *Tork River*. Great Part of the Land is very fine, has Abundance of good Timber on it; consisting of red and white Oak, Pine, and some black Walnut; also some Hundred Acres of fine Marsh, most of which, with little Trouble, may be made arable Land. There is a Mill on the said Land, supplied by a constant Stream. The Times of Payment to be as follows: One Third next *December*, another Third in *April* 1774, and the Balance the succeeding *October*. Bond and good Security will be expedited, and an undoubted Title will be made by

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. Those of my Creditors that do not approve of the Credit mentioned in the above Advertisement, it is hoped will be so kind as to acquaint me in Time; for notwithstanding the great Loss I shall sustain, and particularly several Children, whose Dependence is entirely on what may hereafter be raised from my Estate, two Thirds of which are entailed, I will sell on any Credit they shall think proper.

YORK TOWN, September 16, 1773.

THE Gentleman who advertised lately that he had 100 Hogheads of Tobacco, at the Inspections on *York River*, which he wants Freight for immediately, is hereby notified that I have just Room for that Quantity, on Board my new Ship the *Planter*, which I will take in at \$1. Sterling a Tun.

THOMAS LILLY.

BUCKINGHAM, September 7, 1773.

THE Subscriber intends to leave the Colony in February or March next.

WILLIAM HAY.

HANOVER TOWN, September 8, 1773.

HAVING declined Business in this Place, in Favour of my Brothers, *John* and *Richard Burnley*, and intending to leave this Country as soon as my Affairs can be settled, this is to desire all Persons indebted to the Store kept by me to come and settle their Accounts, and give Bonds immediately. Those who fail to do so by the last of *October*, it will be supposed intend to dispute; and their Accounts, without Respect of Persons, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney to collect.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

FREDERICKSBURG,

NOTICE is hereby given that the CO-PARTNERSHIP of HUNTERS and TALIAFERRO is discontinued. All Persons having Demands against the said Company, or indebted thereto, are to apply to the Subscriber in *Fredericksburg*, who has the Settlement of the said Concern. Those indebted, who fail to come and settle their Accounts, and pay the Balances, or give Bonds for the Payment thereof, will meet with no Indulgence. There are upon Hand, for Sale, about 7000 Sterling Worth of GOODS, which will be lumped off at a moderate Advance, and reasonable Time of Payment allowed.

JOHN TALIAFERRO.

CUMBERLAND, September 3, 1773.

WHEREAS I gave my Bond, payable in December 1773, to Mr. *Robert Gordon*, for 6500 in Confidence for a Negro I purchased at *Colonel Byrd's* Sale, in December 1772, and the said Negro never being delivered to me, I therefore forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, as I shall not pay without I am compelled.

(1) CHARLES CLAY, Senior.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *William Rand*, deceased, of *Isle of Wight*, to bring in their Accounts on or before the first Thursday in *October* next, that they may be discharged. After that Time they will not be answered at any Rate.

SOPHIA RAND, Executrix.
LEWIS ALMAND, Executor.

MIDDLESEX, Jr.

GAWIN CORBIN, Gentleman, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the said County, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs, within his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, greeting: Whereas *Cesar*, alias *James*, alias *Reuben*, alias *Harry*, a light coloured Negro Man Slave, middle sized, about forty Years old, lately a Prisoner in Custody of the Jail of the said County of *Middlesex*, and examined before a Justice of the said County for Felony, and by his Order sent by the Sheriff to *Effex*, where the Felony appears to him to be committed, to take his Trial, did, on the Way to *Effex*, escape from the said Sheriff, and is going at large: Therefore, in his Majesty's Name, I command you, and every of you, in your respective Counties, Cities, Towns, and Precincts, to seize and retake the said *Cesar*, alias *James*, alias *Reuben*, alias *Harry*, and him convey to the Prison in the County where he shall be retaken, and deliver to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant; and I charge and command you the Sheriff, or Keeper of the said Prison, to receive into your Jail and Custody the Body of the said Negro Man Slave, who says that he belongs to the Estate of *Philip Sweeney*, deceased, late of *Fredericksburg*, until he shall be discharged by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of *August*, 1773.

GAWIN CORBIN.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG Man who can be well recommended as a Storekeeper. Inquire of the Printers. (11)

At NORFOLK for CHARTER,

A SHIP of about 400 Hogheads of Tobacco BURTHEN,

For any Part of GREAT BRITAIN, or elsewhere. EILBECK, ROSS, & Co.

NORFOLK, September 15, 1773.

JUST imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, a small Cargo of choice MADEIRA WINE, such as he will pass his Word for to be good. Those who choose to be supplied may apply to their humble Servant, (2) CORNELIUS CALVERT.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1773.

FOR CHARTER to any Port in Britain, the Ship NEPTUNE, John Wilson Master, now lying at NORFOLK, Burthen about 350 Hogheads. For Terms apply to the Master on Board, or NIEL JAMIESON, & Co.

N. B. A Quantity of LYMINGTON SALT on Board said Ship.

To be SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and twenty Acres of good Land, lying in the Fork of *Talananah Creek*, in *James City County*, and about ten Miles from *Williamsburg*, joining the Land of Mr. *John Skinner* and Mr. *John Blair*; there are upon it a tolerable good Dwellinghouse, Barn, Kitchen, &c. a fine Marsh, great Plenty of Hay, good Timber, as fine Water as any in the Colony, the Creek affords good Fishing and Fowling, there are few better Places for Stocks of any Kind, and about 50 or 60,000 Corn Hills cut down since *April* last. The Land will be surveyed to the Purchaser, any Person inclinable to purchase may view the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber near the Premises.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at *Charlotte Courthouse*, the 1st Monday in *October*, being Court Day, about thirty likely VIRGINIA NEGROES, for ready Money. If it rains there will be a Sale, and continued to the next Day unless all are sold the first. (21)

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on lower *Bellinger's Creek*, in *Albemarle*, ten Miles above the *Byrd* Ordinary, and sixty from *Richmond*, containing about 600 Acres, on which is a good Dwellinghouse 32 by 16, with two outside Stone Chimnies, and good Apple and Peach Orchards. Through the Land runs a Stream of Water, on which was built a Grist Mill about nine Years ago, which, through the Carelessness and ill Conduct of the Tenants, is of little Use at present, but with a very small Expense may be made valuable to the Purchaser. The Land is suitable for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and has the Benefit of a good high Land Summer Range for Cattle as any on this Side of the *Blue Ridge*. About fifty Acres of this Tract may be easily converted to Meadow. As I am desirous to sell the said Tract, in Order to purchase Land more convenient to my present Habitation, my Demand shall be moderate, and the Payments easy. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Captain *George Thomson*, near the Premises, Mr. *John Lyle*, Merchant, in *Albemarle*, or to the Subscriber in *Cumberland*. I have also two small Tracts of Land contiguous to the above, one of 360 Acres, and another of 200, which I would dispose of on very reasonable Terms.

(1) CHRISTOPHER MACRAE.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidders, on Thursday the 7th of *October* next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, on the Premises,

THE PLANTATION and Tract of LAND whereon I formerly lived, situated in *Dinwiddie*, on *Nammon Road*, about thirteen Miles from *Petersburg*, whereon are a good Dwellinghouse 28 Feet square, four Rooms on a Floor, with two Brick Chimnies, several convenient Outhouses, good Orchard both for Peaches and Apples, the Crop of Corn growing, and the Utensils of Husbandry belonging to the said Plantation. Also a Tract of GOOD TOBACCO LAND, containing 200 Acres, adjoining the Glebe Land of *Barb Parish* in the said County, with necessary Improvements for Cropping, and good Orchards thereon. Livestock six Negroes, two Waggons, and four Work Steers well broke, with several other Articles too tedious to mention. The Payment of one Half of the Purchase Money for the Lands to be secured, by good Bond, to *Richard Butler*, *David Rust*, and *William Hunter*, Gentlemen, twelve Months from the Day of Sale; and the Residue to be ready Money, or payable at the ensuing Meeting of the Merchants in *October*.

STEPHEN DANCE.

PORTS CORNER.

Written after a DEBAUCH.

A GAIN the sanguinary Tide is cool,
And rolls in gentle Motion through my Veins;
Again my Thought its free Excursion takes,
And once more abdicated Reason reigns.
Can the short Joys refuting from the Board,
Which rude Intemperance delights to spread,
Can these compensate for the Ills to come,
The sick weak Stomach, and the aching Head?
Was the Mirth of the preceding Night?
Perhaps, amidst the Fulness of my Joys,
I gloried, shameless, in the left obscene,
Or to the wanton Sonnet rais'd my Voice.
Perhaps I forg'd the Libel on my Friend,
An absent Friend, O Mifery to say!
Yet what a Contrast will not Bacchus form!
Or what is Man when Reason is away!
Oh, Temperance! thou Sun to Beauty's Bud,
Parent of Health, and Fox to dark Disease,
Thou cheapest Physick to the sickly Frame,
For all may buy thy Manna when they please:
Come, spotless Maid, and teach me how to think;
The Brain will teem by thy prolific Ray;
By thee supported Memory grows strong,
Nor fears the Horrors of a slow Decay.
Let us with Pity view the human Bark,
Securely moor'd upon Contentment's Shore,
Toss'd by the Waves of a luxurious Sea,
Till down the sink, alas! to rise no more.

To be SOLD on THURSDAY the 4th of
NOVEMBER next, before the RALEIGH
Tavern, to the highest Bidder,

THE exceeding fine Plantation and TRACT of
LAND in Chesterfield County, at the Falls
of James River, belonging to the Subscriber,
which contains upwards of 2000 Acres, and, on
Account of its Richness and Situation, is deservedly
esteemed the most valuable in the Colony, nay equal to
any in America. It is in good Order for Cropping;
and about 250 Acres will be sowed in Wheat this Fall,
from which may be expected to be reaped at least 5000
Bushels. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the
Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security to
(11) WILLIAM BYRD, and his Trustees.

NORFOLK, September 1, 1773.

TO be SOLD to the highest Bidder, the 23d
Instant, at Norfolk, three prime young NEGRO
FELLOWS, namely, a Bricklayer, a Tailor, and a
Field Negro. The Terms of Payment will be made
known at the Sale.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 30th Instant (Sep-
tember) pursuant to the Will of Alexander Car-
ver, deceased, at his Dwellinghouse in King Wil-
liam.

TRACT of LAND, near the said Place, containing 196 Acres,
a large Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, five Horses, Plantation
Utensils, and Household Furniture; also a likely Negro Woman with two
Children. Six Months Credit will be given the Purchasers for all Sums
above twenty Shillings, on their giving approved Security to
(12) ROBERT KING, Executor.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at Amelia Court-
house, on October Court Day,

FIVE Hundred Acres of very good LAND, lying in the said County,
about four Miles below the Courthouse; the Plantation is in good
Order for Cropping, and sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with a
good Dwellinghouse, all convenient Outhouses, and a good Apple and
Peach Orchard. Three Hundred Pounds to be paid next October Court,
the Half the Remainder to be paid October twelve Months, and the other
Half to be paid October two Years. An incontestible Right will be made
to the Purchaser by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

TO be SOLD for ready Money, at Amherst
Courthouse, on Monday the 4th of October
next, being Court Day, twenty choice VIRGINIA
BORN SLAVES. The Title will be indisputable.

APOLLO (a beautiful Boy, fifteen Hands
two Inches high)

WILL stand at Newport, and cover Mares at FIVE POUNDS the
Season. He was got by *Fearnought*, out of a bay Mare the Prop-
erty of Colonel Nathaniel Harrison, on *Powmuck*, which Mare was got
by the *Collier Arabian*, her Dam called *Lady Thigh* by *Partner*, her
Grandam by *Greyhound*, her Great Grandam by *Curvins* bay Barb,
which Mare was the Dam of *Saphira*. This Pedigree of the Mare was
signed by his Grace the Duke of Kingston.

On the 18th Instant (September, 1773) at Leeds, he beat with Ease
Colonel Lodge's bay Mare, *Nancy Bywell*, a four Miles Heat, ten Stone
Weight.
Good Pasturage will be found, and all Mares that require Feeding
shall have Corn three Times a Week gratis. I request all Gentlemen,
upon sending for their Mares, either to send me the Money or an Order
on their Merchant, as the Price I gave for my Horse. and the Trouble
and Expense I shall be at in keeping him as a Stud Horse, will not admit
of my lying out of any Money.

ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

N.B. I will not be answerable for any MARES that may get away.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Newcastle,
about three Weeks ago, a bay MARE about four Feet eight or nine
Hands high, a Star in her Forehead, a small Blaze down her Nose, hang-
ing Mane and Switch Tail, paces and trots, and branded O. Whoever
brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, in Newcastle, shall have TWENTY
SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation,
in York County, about eight Miles below York Town, on Saturday
Night the 30th of August last, a large gray Horse about fourteen Hands
and a Half high, Red Tail, the left Side of his Mane roached, has been
seen to draw in a Plow, which he will show by his Shoulders and Sides,
the Brand, if any, is on his Forehead. Whoever gives me Information, so that I get
him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

DIANA CHISMAN.

RUN away from the Subscriber in Norfolk,
on Monday the 30th of August, a likely young Negro Fellow, named
ZOPHIR, about twenty-two Years of Age, five Feet nine or ten Inches
high, of a yellowish Complexion, Northward born, had on and took with
him when he went away a black Jacket without Sleeves, black Breeches,
a Check and Osnaburg Shirt, and as he has been used to the Sea, and can
read, it is very probable he may pass for a Freeman, and endeavour to
get on Board some Vessel. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and conveys
him to Norfolk, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.

(1)

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Senior.

N.B. I forewarn all Masters of Vessels from harbouring or carrying
him out of the Colony.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 10, 1773.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from
Cumberland, a Runaway Negro Man called TOM, five Feet ten
Inches high, remarkably black, his Face much scarified with his Country
Marks, both Ears bored, his right with four Holes and his left five, ap-
pears to be upwards of forty Years old, and cannot speak to be under-
stood, had on a Crocus Shirt and Trowsers. His Owner is desired to take
him away and pay Charges.

(12)

PETER PELHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and fifty Acres of LAND in the County of Charles
City, with a convenient Dwellinghouse and other Improvements.
Two Hundred and twenty Acres, in the same County, pleasantly situ-
ated on James River.

Two Thousand five Hundred and twenty Acres in the County of Cam-
berland, commonly known by the Name of Saint James's.

And one Thousand four Hundred and twenty one Acres in the Counties
of Gloucester and Cumberland, on both Sides of James River, opposite to
Elk Island.

The above TRACTS of LAND were of the Estate of the late John
Wayles, deceased, devised to the Subscribers, and are now offered for Sale.
Persons disposed to purchase may be informed of the Terms, on Appli-
cation to any one of the Subscribers; and the Times of Payment will be
made easy, on giving Bond and Security to

(13)

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

IPURCHASED, some Time ago, a Tract
of LAND of a certain William Hay, and executed two Bonds to
him, one for 100l. payable in May, 1774, the other for 200l. payable
in May, 1775. I am assured the said Hay cannot make a proper Title to
the Land, therefore give this early Notice to the Publick that I will not
discharge the said Bonds.

August 30, 1773.

JOHN COX.

To be SOLD or RENTED, on reasonable Terms,
and may be entered upon the 1st of November,

A LOT in the Town of Petersburg, whereon William Stainback now
lives, on which is a good Dwellinghouse with four Rooms below,
and two above, a good Brick Cellar, all convenient Outhouses, and a Gar-
den and Yard planked in. This Place has been kept as a Tavern for
many Years past, and is well calculated for that Purpose. For Terms
inquire of

(14) ROBERT NEWSUM.

PETERSBURG, September 1, 1773.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber,
from Robert Read, late of Brunswick County,
will be exposed to publick Sale for ready Money, on
Wednesday the 6th of October, upon the Premises,
thirteen very likely SLAVES. Also three Tracts
of very valuable LAND, in said County, containing
about 1400 Acres, likewise the Crops of Tobacco and
Corn now growing thereon.

DAVID RUSSELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Chester-
field near Rocky Ridge, on Sunday the 29th Instant, a WHITE
SERVANT MAN, named William Rollins; he is middle sized, wears
his own short black Hair, has a fresh Countenance, is much pitted with
the Smallpox, about 21 Years of Age, and lately from London: He
had on, and carried with him, a blue Broadcloth Coat and Waistcoat, a
Pair of black dyed Leather Breeches, a Sailor's double breasted red
Jacket, and three Shirts, one white, the other a Check, and the third of
brown Linen, a very good Hat, and a black Neckcloth. As I expect he
will endeavour to get on Board some Vessel, I hereby forewarn all Mas-
ters of Vessels from harbouring him. Any Person taking him up and
confining him in Jail, or giving me such Intelligence that I get him again,
shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if taken out of the
Colony FIVE POUNDS.

FRANCIS SMITH, Junior.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, August 6, 1773.

STOLEN from my Plantation near Dor-
chester, on Sunday the 1st Day of this Instant (August) a large
bay GELDING, bred to the Northward, above fifteen Hands high, had
Shoes on his fore Feet and on his off hind Foot. The Hoof of which is
greatly worn and he always goes lame, has a large Star in his Forehead,
his two hind Feet are white, and he is more than eight Years old.
This Horse is very remarkable, as he will seldom draw in a Carriage without
another Horse drawing before him; he paces and trots, and is not branded.
Also, a bay GELDING about fifteen Hands, trots very high, and is
about eight Years old, may be easily known as a Colt of Slim's, and
formerly belonged to Daniel Horry, Esquire, branded DH on the mount-
ing Buttock, has a blind Star in his Forehead, both hind Feet white, and
a Scar entirely round one of them. Likewise, a small bay GELDING of
the English Breed, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, paces, trots,
and cantera very easy, but often trips, has a small Star in his Forehead,
his near fore Foot and off hind Foot are white, is about seven Years old,
and branded WZ on the mounting Shoulder. TEN DOLLARS Reward,
besides all reasonable Charges, will be given for each of the above Geld-
ings; and for Information of the Person or Persons who committed the
Theft, so that he or they may be convicted thereof, a farther Reward of
TEN GUINEAS will be paid, by applying to William Halfpenny, Over-
seer on the said Plantation, or to me in Charleston.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT.

COMMITTED to Surry Jail, the 28th of
August, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself *Jenny Moore*, says
he formerly belonged to *Les Brooks*, of Essex County, but is now free.
He is an outlandish Fellow, about five Feet six Inches high, appears to
be about forty Years old, is well made, the Pits of the Smallpox appear
very plain in his Face, has a Scar at the Root of his left Ear occasioned,
he says, by the Smallpox, and another on the Top of his Forehead,
which appears like a Cut. The Owner is desired to pay Charges, and
take him away.

MICAJAH COGGAN, Jailor.

COMMITTED to Surry Jail, on the 31st
of August, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself *Jack Scott*, says
that he belongs to *Peter Hunter*, in Warwick Town, and that he run
away from the Brig *Christia*, *Andrew Lee* Master, in Hampton Road, and
bound to Glasgow. He is a Virginia born Fellow, about five Feet six
Inches high, has lost two of his under fore Teeth, is dressed in Sailor's
Clothes, but has sundry others with him supposed to be stolen. The
Owner is desired to pay Charges, and take him away.

MICAJAH COGGAN, Jailor.

AS I am desirous of discharging all the
DEBTS of the late Mr. William Drummond, in the speediest
Manner, I purpose to sell the well known, beautiful, and conveniently
situated Place called PORTO BELLO. Whoever is inclined to pur-
chase, may know the Terms by applying to my Brother, John Tylor,
who will frequently be in Williamsburg between this and Christmas. It
may not be amiss to say that a third of the Purchase Money must be
paid down on the Delivery of the above Place, which will be on New
Year's Day. This is thought necessary, because there are many young
Negroes, who, if exposed to Sale by Execution, will sell to a great Dis-
advantage; but I hope this rigorous Method will not be prosecuted by
those who have it directly in their Power, as my Integrity is pledged to
do ample and immediate Justice to every Creditor.

(15)

RACHEL DRUMMOND.

To be SOLD at Newcastle, on the 25th of October,
TWO FORTY HOGSHEADS FLATS, which have been running
about eighteen Months; likewise five NEGRO MEN, who
have been used chiefly to the crafting Business. Six Months Credit will
be allowed, on giving Bond and Security to

(16)

FRANCIS IRWIN, and the
Executors of Mr. John Smith.

WOOLLENS.

THE Subscriber has now upon Hand several Bales of coarse Wool-
lens properly assorted for a Store, from 60 to 80l. Sterling Value,
also a large Quantity of COARSE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS, in
small Bales, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. Sterling a Yard, which he intends
selling by the Bale, or retailing by the Piece. He expects more coarse
Woollens, of all Sorts, in very soon. He sells at a low Advance, for
Cash or short Credit. Any Person applying to him, at Mr. John Wood-
fide's in Norfolk, or at the General Courts, may depend on being served
to Satisfaction.

(17)

JOHN STONEY.

WHEREAS a young Man of the Name
of WILLIAM TOPPING, who lived in Chatham County,
North Carolina, some Time in the Month of January last set off from
home on a Journey to Philadelphia, where he was soliciting the Recovery
of an Estate, and has never since been heard of, his Friends anxiously
request any Person who may know any Particulars concerning him to be
kind enough to mention them in a Line directed to Mr. Topping at
Edenton, and to convey the Letter by Post. He intended to go by Water
from Norfolk to Baltimore, in Case he could not readily meet with an Op-
portunity of a Passage directly by Sea to Philadelphia. He was a short,
thin, well looking Man, about thirty Years of Age, wore his own Hair,
had on a Brick Dust coloured Coat and Waistcoat, with a light Surtout,
and was something remarkable for wanting two of his upper fore
Teeth. He had with him about 50l. North Carolina Currency, in Gold,
many authenticated Proofs tending to establish his Title to forge Lands in
Pennsylvania, and several Letters and Packets for different Gentlemen in
that Province. His Friends are thus particular in describing him only
from a Fear that he has suffered some melancholy Accident, as they have
not the least Suspicion of his Honesty; and they will consider themselves
much obliged to all Persons who can give any Particulars of him, that
will take the Trouble to communicate them as above directed.

(18)

For SALE, immediately, altogether, or to any Num-
ber of Persons that will agree on a Division among
themselves,

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in Sussex, one Mile
below the Courthouse, and joining *Nottoway* River for about a
Mile, which affords Plenty of Fish, and makes near 100 Acres of low
Ground well stocked with Cypress and other Timber; in the Banks are
Plenty of Shells very good for Lime. Great Part of the high Land is
rich, on which there is a pretty Situation for a House, and sufficient
cleared for ten or twelve Hands to cultivate Grain on. Mr. Clements,
Mr. Homer, or Mr. Balfour, will show the Lands; and for Terms apply
to David Ross, Esquire, Merchant at Petersburg.

(19)

J. SYME.

For SALE, in the Town of Newcastle,
THREE LOTS on the main Street, whereon is a large and
commodious Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Dairy, and Smokehouse,
a Garden newly paved in, and every other Convenience for a Family; the
Whole in very good Order. They were lately the Property of William
Muir, of the said Town, and will be sold at the next October Hanover
Court, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from him to

(20)

SAMUEL PEARSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
CHARLES TINSLEY.

NEWCASTLE, July 14, 1773.

THE Subscribers have on Hand between
six and seven Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN
and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they will dispose of at a low Ad-
vance, by Wholesale, and make the Terms of Payment convenient to the
Purchaser. We request the Favour of all those indebted to us to come
and settle their Accounts immediately, by Bond or Payment, otherwise
they may be assured their Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands,
without Respect to Persons.

(21) JOHNSON & TINSLEY.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in Brunswick, containing about
1000 Acres, of which about 100 Acres are cleared. On the Plan-
tation is an exceeding good Dwellinghouse, underpinned with Brick, with
three Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, and all other
Outhouses necessary for a Family and Cropping, all new built; also a
very fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Land lies within twelve Miles
of Hick's Ford, and joins the Road to *Easton's* Ferry. A good Title will
be made the Purchaser, and the Terms may be known by applying to
the Subscriber, at Cabin Point.

(22)

ADAM FLEMING.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 8, 1773.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from
Prince George, a Negro Fellow named TOM, who either knows
not or will not tell to whom he belongs. As there is Reason to believe he
has not the Clothes on in which he made his Elopement, a Description of
them is unnecessary. He is about five Feet eight Inches high, appears to
be about twenty five Years of Age, of a pretty dark Complexion, with a
Scar deeply impressed in his Forehead resembling a Hook, and, being a
new Negro, cannot speak to be understood. The Owner is desired to
pay Charges, and take him away.

(23)

PETER PELHAM.

YORK Town, June 9, 1773.

THE Subscribers being very solicitous to
comply with the Will of their Testator, the late Honourable Wil-
liam Nelson, desire that all Persons who were indebted to him will endeav-
our to make as speedy Payments as possible. Those who have Accounts
open on his Books, and who cannot immediately discharge the Balances,
are desired to give their Bonds. This Request is the more necessary, as
most of the Legacies bequeathed by the Testator are to be paid in Sterling
Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes shall be placed
out at Interest upon undoubted Securities, so soon as it can be done.
Those who have any Demands are desired to make them immediately
known.

(24)

THOMAS NELSON.
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CAROLINE, May 1, 1773.

(25) THOMAS LOMAX.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for
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Care and Expedition.

To MR. PURDIE.

SIR,

THE powerful Manner in which the Law and the Constitution reclaim against the military Force being called to aid the civil Authority is so properly displayed in the following Speech of a great Lawyer, that you will do the Publick Service by inserting it in your useful Gazette.

A CUSTOMER.

IN the first Year of the last Parliament, on the Question incidentally arising whether it was in the Power of the Crown to leave Troops quartered in a Town where the Election was (though the Act recites it never had been done) on the bare Question being started, the Parliament thought fit that Doubt should not last any longer, but they brought in a Bill to remove the Possibility of a Doubt on that Head. What is the Preamble to the Bill? Why, that all Elections ought to be free; and the Conclusion is, that all Troops shall go out of the Town, and not return till after the last Day of the Election. Besides this, Sir, it was the Opinion of the Legislature, last Parliament, that it was a necessary Consequence that all Troops should withdraw from the Place of Election. I am aware of an Objection that will be made, by Way of Exception. It will be said, what! cannot the Troops come to keep the Peace? A specious Pretext, indeed! I believe there never was, nor ever will be, the Case of an Army being present at an Election, but every Soldier has a double Vote. We need not go into many Instances to show this has been the Case; the same Cause will produce the same Effect. It will be urged, I suppose, the Civil Magistrate was not strong enough: Shall he not then call in their Assistance? I beg Leave to say, the Law of England will not suffer a Supposition of that Sort to be made; for, if a Sheriff who is armed (I am aware of the Objection) I say, if a Sheriff who is armed with the Civil Power of his Country, or if a Bailiff who is armed by the Law, if he should return as an Answer for not executing the King's Writ that he was resisted, though the Fact be true, the Law considers it as a Fact not to be supposed, and an Action lies against him at the Suit of the Party. And why? Because it is a Libel on the Government to suppose the Civil Magistrate is not strong enough. Sir, I would observe a noted Distinction taken in the Law Books: If a Jail is broke open by a foreign Enemy, that is an Excuse; but if a Jail is broke open by Rebels, the Law will not allow the Sheriff to give that in Excuse, though it be ever so true, because it is a Reflection on the Government. He must arm himself with the Civil Power, which is strong enough to support itself. Many have been the Instances where a Corporation has been disfranchised, and fined, because these Riots were never quelled; and the Law expects they should do it. This is the Notion of the Common Law, and, I beg Leave to say, the Statute Law too.

Sir, these Troops are kept up by annual Bills, not for the Assistance of the Civil Magistrate. That would be an annual keeping up of Troops for a Reason that lasts for ever. They are never kept up but upon great Occasions, such as carrying on the War with Spain; there is no Intimation that the Civil Magistrate wants Assistance. This will still farther appear from this, which you will give me Leave to say, that no Civil Magistrate can command Assistance from any Body of Troops. And if the Law considered them as necessary to assist him, the Law would give the Civil Magistrate some Power to command them there; but when Troops do go, they go by Virtue of military Authority, and act there under military Command. Sir, the Authority which the Law gives the Civil Magistrate (I speak only of those Magistrates that are applicable to the present Case) and their Defence in the Execution of legal Commands, is this: They may command Assistance of every Man within their Jurisdiction; every Man is a Constable for keeping the Peace. And what is the Consequence if they do not obey? They are liable to a Prosecution by Indictment or Information; and they are clearly so liable. But can any Civil Magistrate send any Warrant to the Guards? Sir, the Proposition I have laid down is not with Regard to any Soldier happening to stand there, but a Body under military Command.

Is there such a Warrant known to the Laws? Would any military Officer be obliged to obey it? No, certainly; for if he did not, there could be no Prosecution against him. Wherever they go, they go by Virtue of military Authority; but not by the Command of the Civil Magistrate, because they are liable to no Prosecution if they do not obey. When they are there, they do not act under the Civil Command; if they did, the only Consequence of Misbehaviour would be that they were liable to Prosecution on Indictments or Informations. But will it be contended, that if a Body of Troops come there, and any one deserts, is he not liable to be shot to Death according to military Discipline? If the Sheriff was to order a Soldier to do one Thing, and his Officer another, I submit it to you, if he disobeys the Officer, whether he must not be tried by a Court Martial. That shows they go by military Authority, and there act by military Command. Sir, I beg Leave to say, in Fact, the Civil Government of this City is substantially strong to support itself. It has supported itself at every other Election throughout the Kingdom, and yet there may have come Complaints before you where Numbers have been angry at what the returning Officer did. There is not an Imagination of the Peace's being broke. What are the Guards of the Court? The Justices. What are the Guards of you, but barely the Law and the Civil Authority?

Sir, I am warranted by the Resolution of this House, in the Year 1733, to say that the Riots and Tumults have passed too near these Doors. You sent your Commands to the Civil Magistrate, and instantly all was quiet. Would you, on Pretence of keeping the Peace, suffer a Company of Guards to stand in the Lobby? No Man, Sir, would wish to see that Day when the Civil Government of this Country cannot support itself without the Assistance of the Military. I will be bold to say, when it is not, that Civil Government is undone: For it is

then not the Law, but the military Power, that governs; and I hope, in this Country, the bare Word of a Tipstaff will go as far as the Commands of a Lieutenant General. I know it will be pressed still farther; but all the Argument will hold, in general, in every Case. But, suppose a Case of most extraordinary Necessity, when the Civil Magistrate is really overpowered, and there is Fire set to the Town, shall not the Troops then be called in to his Assistance? I think I put the Objections as strong as I can. That fatal Argument, of contending for an Exception to constitutional Principles, that fatal Argument, has brought us many Times to the Brink of Destruction. Nothing is clearer, than that no Freeman is to be imprisoned but according to Law. What! not if the King knows he is coming to attack him? The Argument was specious, and the Power of judging was trusted some Where; and it took away the whole Liberty of the Subject. Every Man was imprisoned for a *Mandatum Domini Regis*. There was another Resolution taken, that no Money should be levied on the Subject but by the Consent of Parliament. What! not on a Case of Necessity? They argued it might in a Case of Necessity, and that overturned the whole Rule; and when Money was raised, it was for Necessity. Suppose there comes an extraordinary Case, never within the Intention of the Legislature, that produced the dispensing Power which dispensed with all the Power of the Legislature. It must tend to lodge a discretionary Power with somebody to judge of that Necessity. It must be lodged with the military Officers, for it will not mend the Case if it is lodged with the returning Officer. Shall it be laid down, that Troops may go to an Election? These are fatal Arguments indeed! How far is Necessity to justify? Is it sufficient that the Officer suspects or smells a Riot? Is it sufficient, when he knows in his own Mind he is going to do a Thing which ought to provoke the People? If so, that will conclude a too general discretionary Latitude, wherever the returning Officer thinks fit to have it; and I believe it will not be much doubted but the military Officer will exert himself according to the Candidates that send for him.

If a Man will not use the Means the Law puts into his Hands, if he will not prosecute those who refuse to obey him, that makes the Civil Government useless to serve as a Pretence for introducing military Troops.

In Case Riots should be pulling down Houses, and a Detachment of the Army ordered in Aid of the Civil Magistrate, and a Number of People assemble and stop all the Passages, may such Detachment use Force? I think it is hardly possible for any Man to word the Questions stronger than this. I believe these Questions were proposed by a Friend of the Army, that they might have a Guard on their Conduct. What was the Result of this? When it came to be considered how little the Laws of England knew of Soldiers, and how dangerous a Motive it was to say on any Account the Law considered them as legal Assistance; and yet how improper it might be to say they should not be made Use of, it was thought proper these Questions never should be answered; and they never have been answered, to this Hour.

The People are almost always in the right; the Great may sometimes be in the wrong, but the Body of People are always in the right. The Civil Government of this Country was never designed to be overawed by the military Power. There is a great Deal of Difference between leaving it to the People to judge of the Necessity, and leaving it to the regular armed Troops to judge of it. I am afraid, Sir, Experience shows it may be pretended, nine Times out of ten, to be for Necessity. Let a man look to Russia, and observe the Necessity there.

A Receipt for the PLEURISY.

WHEN the Patient is first taken with a Pain in his Breast, or Side; with a smart Fever and Cough, I first give a Dose of Tartar Emetick, from one to six Grains, according to the Age of the Sick. Work it well off with warm Water. After it hath done working, let him sup Mutton or Chicken Broth. The next Day, if his Pulse continues quick and strong, I have him bled plentifully, and immediately after give him as much of the Pleurisy Root, pounded very fine, and then searched through a fine Search, as will lie upon a tolerable broad Case Knife, in a Cup of warm Water, and repeat the Dose every two Hours, until the Patient is perfectly recovered, which happens frequently after three Days, and never fails freeing him from Pain after six; but if he hath been ill some Days, and is very weak, it will be discreet to continue to give him one Dose every Night when he goes to Bed, until he regains his Strength, by the above Remedy. I have cured Hundreds, and never failed in a single Instance. In short, I am so well convinced of the Efficacy of this Method of treating a Pleurisy that I would, for Half a per Cent. ensure the Life of any Person in that Disorder, to any Amount, if I could be sure of his being treated in that Manner any Time before he was actually speechless. If the Patient is very far gone, the Dose of Tartar Emetick must be increased; as too small a Dose, in such a State, will only disturb the Matter it cannot carry off. I have sometimes cured when the Patient has been so far gone that I have been obliged to have him carried upon a Bier by two Men, and a third to hold him whilst they were thus giving him Exercise to work his Vomit. In this Situation, the Case is so desperate that he must be bled as soon as his Vomit is done working; and then the Pleurisy Root given immediately; but it is always safest not to bleed until the Day after the Vomit, because if the Pulse is then strong you may be sure it is then a Pleurisy, and not a nervous Fever. There are three Sorts of the Pleurisy Root, commonly known by the Name of the Butterfly Weed; the one bears a white, the second an Orange coloured, and the third a dusky red coloured Blossom. The Orange Colour is what I have always used; it grows in almost every Enclosure, and is in full Bloom about Harvest, when it is to be got. It bears its Flowers in a large Bunch at Top, and may be easily known by the immense Numbers of Butterflies which are constantly on the Flowers.

T H O M S O N M A S O N

WE are assured, from good Authority, that at the Meeting of Parliament a Motion will be made for Government to call in all the light Gold Coin of these Kingdoms.

I doubt not but the Printer paid the Stamp and Advertisement Duties to the King, though he has been fined 2000*l.* for publishing the very Papers. Newspapers afford such a vast Revenue to the Crown that the Printers, I think, claim of Right the Protection of the King's Servants, as they pay many of them their Wages who do little for the same.

Those were Halcyon Days for the Printers when Mr. Pitt was in the Ministry; no Fines, no Imprisonments. When traduced in the publick Prints, &c. his Friends would wonder at his Silence. No, said that great Man, they please themselves, it hurts me not, let them alone.

When the King of Monomopata sneezes, all the Courtiers are obliged to sneeze also; and the Sneezing spreading from the Court to the City, and from the City to the Provinces, the whole Empire seems to have gotten Cold. A similar Complaisance, though of a different Nature, seems to prevail, says a Correspondent, at our Court.

We are sorry to inform our Readers, that we hear, from good Authority, the Accommodation which was likely to take Place between a great Personage and his Brother is at an End; and that the last verbal Message the latter received from the former was to this Purport, that he need not trouble him with any more Applications, as no Reconciliation could ever be brought about.

It was yesterday Morning strongly reported, upon Change, that certain Advice is received of the Death of the Queen Dowager of Denmark, and that another Revolution is hourly expected in Favour of the exiled Queen.

There is great Reason to believe that France and Spain are now negotiating a Treaty with the Grand Seigneur secretly. Many Circumstances have lately transpired to corroborate the above, particularly the Favours that have been shown to the Ambassadors of the above two Powers by the Grand Seigneur within a short Time, when before he used to treat them with the greatest Indifference.

Lord Mansfield is said to be applying all his Leisure Hours in revising the penal Laws of this Kingdom, the Result of which is to be submitted to Parliament at their next Meeting.

Miss Catley, on her Passage to Ireland, being on Deck when it blew exceedingly hard, the Vessel shipped a Sea, and made all crack again. A Lady, who was Passenger, asking, with great Emotion, what was the Matter, was answered by our pretty Warbler, "O nothing, Madam, but Water parted from the Sea."

July 19. The only Way to prevent Corruption is a virtuous Education, good Examples, strict Order and Government in Families, breeding up Children to Business, and inuring them to Temperance and Labour; but the Neglect of these, the Folly of Tradesmen in imitating the Extravagancies of Gentlemen, and the Growth of idle Men among us, bred to no Business, prepare us for any Wickedness that will supply those Wants which our Idleness and Extravagance have created.

A Scotch Peruke-maker was employed to make a great Personage's Spanish Fly, so that now both the out as well as the inside of his Head is entirely furnished by Scotchmen.

It is talked of, at the west End of the Town, that the Distinction next Winter between the ministerial and patriotick Members will be as follows: The former will wear all black Bob Wigs, and the latter their own Hair. Hair has risen upon the above Occasion 25 per Cent.

The Office of Field Marshal General is to be given to General Monkton, in the Room of Lord Tyrwley, deceased.

The late Verdict against the disobedient Companies has greatly disconcerted the Ministry, as they had great Hopes of rendering Common Halls totally useless.

The News of the total Defeat of Ali Bey is confirmed. He is now very dangerously wounded, and in the Hands of his Enemies.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, July 13.

"Last Monday Evening, between seven and eight o'clock, arrived here, in the Augusta Yacht, Lord Sandwich; he remained on Board her for that Night. Tuesday Morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he came on Shore here at the Dockyard; he was received by the Navy Board, Colonel McKenzie, and the rest of the principal Officers of the Yard. The Grenadier Company of Marines was drawn up before the Commissioner's House, with Drums beating, and a Band of Musick playing. His Lordship walked round the Yard, where he took a View of the Ships building and repairing, likewise of the Storehouses and Stores. Wednesday Morning the Artificers and Workmen of the Yard were mustered before him, every Man passing through the Commissioner's Office separately. In the Afternoon he went to the Victualling Office, where he was received by Commissioner Gordon, Milbourne Marsh, Esq; Agent Victualler, William Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Checque, and John Burton Esq; Storekeeper, &c. at which Place he took a View of several Improvements which have lately been made here by Mr. Marsh; afterwards his Lordship went on Board several Ships in the Harbour, as low as the Dockyard. This Morning he went on Board the Remainder of the Ships in this Ordinary, as low as Gillingham Reach, which finished his Business at this Port, and about Half past eleven this Morning failed in the Augusta Yacht for Sheerness, to take a View of that Dockyard, &c.

July 20. Yesterday her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia dined with their Majesties, and the Royal Family, at Kew Palace.

Lord Bute has, we hear, with a View of ingratiating himself into the Favour of the People of England, been exerting himself to ease them of the heavy Taxes they now labour under, by having the North Britons taxed in Proportion.

The Restoration of triennial Parliaments is a Thing which the People cannot but expect, and will most certainly be strongly contested for by them at the General Election, because they must be perfectly satisfied that they cannot now be safe or free without it. This has been so strongly proved to them, and asserted by Persons of such Weight and Character, that it never can depart from their Thoughts till it be accomplished; in Fact, till they are restored to one of the greatest Blessings they derived from the Revolution, and which, when it was taken from them, was taken by Surprise, was taken as an Expedient to serve a pressing Occasion, and never intended to have been continued. There is hardly a County, City, or Borough, throughout Great Britain, where the Electors have not shown a Dislike to septennial Parliaments, and a Desire to have their old Rights return again into their Hands.

The King of France has lately sent a very imperious Mandate to the Prince of Orange, insisting upon his prohibiting the Publication of any Thing in Holland that reflects on the Government of France.

Government have it now most sincerely at Heart to pay off the national Debt as soon as possible, and they are at present planning a Scheme for that Purpose. This they are conscious will be the only Means to take off those Taxes which now enhance the Price not only of those Things which are necessary for the Subsistence of poor Workmen, but also of many Things necessary for our Manufactures; which Taxes are likewise a great Clog upon the Trade of the Nation, because they occasion so much Trouble and Expence to the Merchants upon the importing and exporting of their Goods and Merchandise. When this salutary Scheme is put in Execution, the private Credit of the Nation will flourish more than ever, the Interest of Money will be reduced, and every Individual in the Nation will be in a thriving Condition.

At the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, on Monday last, the Resolution of the Directors was agreed to, to take in the Notes of Douglas, Heron, and Company, in Payment, upon that Bank's agreeing to give up Business, and to find Security to pay their Notes taken by the Bank in certain limited Times. The Royal Bank has likewise agreed to the same Measure. We hear the whole Amount of their Notes in Circulation, when the Proposal was made to the Banks, was only 220,000*l.* several Thousands of which have since been taken up by themselves.

The more Methods there are in a State for acquiring Riches without Industry or Merit, the less there will be of either of them in that State. This is as evident as the Rain that attends it. Besides, when Money is shifted from Hand to Hand, in such a blind, fortuitous Manner, that some Men shall, from Pimps, Waiters, from nothing, in an Instant acquire vast Estates, without the least Desert, while others are as suddenly stripped of plentiful Fortunes, and left on the Parish by their own Avarice and Credulity, what can be hoped for on the one Hand but abandoned Luxury and Wantonness, or on the other but extreme Madness and Despair.

We attempt to patch up our Affairs, which will be so far from being to any Purpose that they will rather be snared to draw us into greater Calamities, if we do not reform that scandalous Libertinism, which (whatever some shallow Men may think) is our worst Symptom, and the surest Prognostick of our Ruin. Industry is the natural sure Way to Wealth; this is so true that it is impossible an industrious free People should want the Necessaries and Comforts of Life, or an idle enjoy them under any Form of Government. Money is so far useful to the Publick as it promoteth Industry; and Credit having the same Effect, is of the same Value with Money. But no Money, or Credit, circulating through a Nation, from Hand to Hand, without producing Labour and Industry in the Inhabitants, is direct Gaming.

It hath been computed, without a Contradiction, that the Consumption of French Wines in Ireland hath been about 1000 Tuns more than in either Sweden or Denmark, and yet those Nations pay not ready Money as the Irish do. What must be the ready Money going out of England for that vain Commodity alone, the English Gallican can best account.

There have been more English Horses exported to France for the Service of that Nation within these six Months than for three Years before.

On Thursday the 8th Instant, at nine o'clock in the Morning, came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, the much talked of *Scandalum Magnatum*, laid by Lord Sandwich against Mr. Miller, Printer of the London Evening Post, for inserting in that Paper a Letter signed Alfred, on the 2d of February last, charging his Lordship with selling the Place of a Commissioner of the Navy. After the Evidence was gone through, the Attorney General replied; when Lord Mansfield gave a short Charge to the Jury, wherein he did little more than recapitulate the Evidence, concluding that in Respect to the Damages they were competent Judges how they should act, without his Interference. The Jury, at about a Quarter after one, retired; when, about three o'clock, they returned, and brought in a Verdict for 2000*l.* Damages.

The Legislature, by their great Penetration and Sagacity, have produced a most marvellous and extraordinary Effect. By the late Act for regulating the Coin, People of all Professions, Occupations, and Denominations, throughout London, are for some Hours in the Day busy in weighing of Gold. Lord North, therefore, can boast of having done more than any Prince

Minister ever did in this, or any Country; for it may be said, during his Administration, all Men were engaged in one Kind of Business.

It is thought that the Bank of England will gain above a Million by the Act for preventing the diminishing of Coin.

The light Money occasioned an amazing Confusion in Smithfield on Saturday. Those who had sold Cattle would not take Money, and those who had bought could not pay for them but in Bank Paper or Notes of Hand.

By the new Gold Coin Act the Ministry have trampled upon some Acts of Parliament which are held among the mass sacred of our Body of Laws, and they have evidently withheld a Right from the People which was never before disputed. When the Coin is become improper for Currency, the legal Method is to call it in and give in Return for it new Gold; an Exchange for which the Nation amply compensates.

The most profitable Trade now is the Business of Scale-making; many Thousands have already been sold, and more Thousands bespoke. Thanks to the Premier, our great Master of the Equilibrium, we shall have Balance Masters in every Shop and every House in the Kingdom.

The Bank of England is now in such Credit, and many have such great Sums of ready Money always at Command, that it is in their Power to increase our ready Money, by circulating their Notes, as much as they please. This, we are glad to hear, they are determined to do, by speedily issuing 5*l.* Notes, which will essentially serve the trading Part of this Kingdom, and in a great Measure remedy the Inconveniencies we labour under by the late Act to prevent the diminishing the Gold Coin.

Many Gentlemen have, for several Days past, taken their light Money to the Goldsmiths, and sold them for Weight. All should see them cut, or do it themselves, to prevent Circulation.

The King of Prussia, we hear, has intimated to his Minister at our Court that Peace will soon take Place on the Continent, the Preliminaries of which are by this Time signed between the belligerent Powers, and will be soon declared.

On Monday Morning, precisely at nine o'clock, the great Cause between Alexander Campbell, Esq; and William Hall, Esq; will be tried before Lord Mansfield, by a special Jury, at the Sittings in Guildhall. This Cause will be deserving of the publick Attention, in as much as it will determine the constitutional Rights of a British Subject residing in our Colonies in America, in its Event show how far the Prerogative of the Crown extends over these Countries, and whether a dangerous Tax, in its Consequences necessarily fatal to the Liberties of England, imposed by the Hand of Power on the Inhabitants of the new ceded Islands in the West Indies, can be supported in Law. The Wishes of Numbers are sanguine against it, for a Moment's Attention to the Subject will show that a Revenue so raised and accounted for must seduce the best of Kings, to think himself, and the general Run of them, to be independent of the People.

In the rude Original of Society, the first Step was the exchanging of Commodities; the next a substituting of Metals by Weight, as the common Medium of Circulation, after this the making Use of Coin; then a farther Refinement was invented, by the Use of Paper, with proper Marks and Signatures, which, as it is the last, so most are of Opinion it is the greatest Improvement.

That capricious Tyrant, that *Igneis fatuus*, Fancy, which usurps the Place of Reason, doth most cruelly torment and delude those poor Men the Uffers, Stockjobbers, and Projectors of Content to themselves, from heaping up Riches, that is, from gathering Counters, from multiplying Figures, from enlarging Denominations, without knowing what they would be at, and without having a proper Regard to the Use or Nature of Things. The Sum total of all other Powers, be it of Enjoyment or Action, which belongs to Man, or to all Mankind together, is in Truth a very narrow and limited Quantity; but Fancy is boundless.

A Door ought to be shut against all other Methods of growing Rich, save only by Industry and Merit. Wealth, not otherwise, as by Stockjobbing, Gaming, and such Arts, will be ruinous to the Publick.

A tight House, warm Apparel, and wholesome Food, are sufficient Motives to Labour. If all had them we should be a flourishing Nation; and if those who take Pains may have them, those who will not take Pains are not to be pitied; they are to be looked on and treated as Drones, the Pest and Disgrace of Society. It is said to be an easy Matter to make a plausible Discourse on Industry; but what can be expected from poor Creatures without Conveniences to begin the World? They have their four Quarters and five Senses; is it nothing to possess the bodily Organs sound and entire? That wonderful Machine the Hand, was it formed to be idle? Was there but Will to work, there are not wanting in this Island either Opportunities or Encouragements.

The View of Criminals chained in Pairs, and kept at hard Labour, would be very edifying to the Multitude. Other Nations have found great Benefit from the Use of *Staves* (that is, those who have forfeited their Liberty) in repairing Highways, making Rivers navigable, draining Bogs, erecting publick Buildings, Bridges, craning up Ballast and Manufactures. The Want of such an Institution is plainly seen in England, where the Disgrace to a future State hardeneth Rogues against the Fear of Death, and where, through the great Growth of Robbers and House-breakers, it becomes every Day more necessary. It is easier to prevent than remedy, and we should profit by the Examples of others. The most indolent would not be fond of Idleness if they regarded it as the sure Road to hard Labour, and they would desist from being Thieves or Beggars; very few there are who have not Faculties of Body, or Mind, which may be employed for the publick Benefit.

The Swiss in general have sumptuary Laws, prohibiting the Use of Gold, Jewels, Silver, Silk, and Lace, in their Apparel; and indulging the Women only to wear Silk on Festivals, Weddings, and publick Solemnities.

That Man who relinquishes a respectable Trade, or Business, to commence an Alley Broker, betrays a giddy Head, with a coveting Heart.

Notwithstanding the brave Resistance the Corsicans have hitherto made against the tyrannical French, we are told that now they, unable to stand any longer, must consequently submit to their wretched Fate. What a Pity is it that such gallant People as these should want a proper Assistance!

Letters from Rome, dated the 29th ult. assure us that all the Effects and Papers of the Jesuits, in their Colleges and Houses, have been seized and sealed up, throughout the Ecclesiastical State, and that they are all to be banished by the 15th of August next. The Bull for their Suppression has already appeared, and begins with the Words *Soli Deo*, &c. In it, among other Crimes, the Jesuits are accused of having falsified Bulls of the sovereign Pontiffs. The said Bull will not be published in Form at the above Period, as his Holiness is for having their Effects disposed of by the Bishops, which is opposed by the Court of Vienna, who pretend to have a Right to dispose of them, after the Example of the Princes of the House of Bourbon. This regards the Restitution of Avignon and Benevento to the Holy See, as those Courts wait to see his Holiness fulfil all his Promises previous to their Surrender.

PARODY of the first Song in MIDAS.

GEORGE on his Throne,
Of the Seas great Don,
With his Crown
Fort and Town
Shall subdue;
When on Board, with his Sword,
When on Deck, with his Beck,
He stands confest'd True Blue.

Lord of the Main,
He humbles France and Spain;
His Fleet, should it meet
With their Crew,
To the Deep, Man and Ship,
In a Heap, fast asleep, he would sweep,
Till they cry'd out—Morbieu!
Squab Hollanders,
And Jean Monfieurs,
He'd souce in briny Dew.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

ON Sunday last the Honourable John Penn, Esq; one of the Proprietaries, and Governor in Chief of this Province, with his Lady, arrived in this City from New York. They were met at Bristol by a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, who accompanied them to Town. The next Day the Governor being attended by the Council, the Supreme Judges, the Mayor, Recorder, and Commonalty of this City, and several Gentlemen of the Clergy, and preceded by the Sheriff and his Officers, went in Procession to the Courthouse, where his Commission for the Government of this Province, and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, was published with the usual Solemnities, in the Presence of a very great Concourse of People.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK for the Year 1774, containing (besides what is usual) a Description of the Four Quarters of the Year, humorous enough; a Discourse on the Creation of the World; Rotation of worldly Possession; an Antidote against mispending Time; an excellent Secret communicated; comical Adventure of a Sleep Walker; Idleness and Sloth, what they will drive one to; the Force of Imagination very powerful; what Industry will accomplish; natural Defects sometimes supplied by others equally useful; Contentment depends much on Opinion; Cruelty often meets with its Reward; Quarrels on slight Occasions often produce fatal Consequences; a pleasant Instance of Revenge; Scoffing and Scorning seldom go unrequited; Liars, how detestable; Instances of great Age; fatal Effect of Anger; a miraculous Cure; evil Consequence of Drunkenness; and, to conclude, an approved Receipt to make an A*s* a Conjuror.—The Whole, gentle Reader, so calculated (if thou can't but read) as to afford thee Abundance and Plenty of Matter that's dainty, exceedingly useful and very entertaining, well worthy thy utmost Attention, Observation, and Approbation.